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FIVE CENTS A COPY

MacNIDER'S GOLD BRAID CAUSES STIR

American Minister to Canada Appears in Dress Uniform of Colonel

ACTION REVIVES OLD PROBLEM OVER GARB

Diplomatic Knee Pants Controversy Clamors Once Again for Solution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The martial appearance of Hanford MacNider, new Minister to Ottawa, clad in the full dress uniform of an American infantry colonel when he presented his credentials to Viscount Willingdon of Canada has revived a controversy concerning the proper apparel of an American diplomat that began almost with the Revolution. Supposed to have been settled on several occasions, either by fiat of Secretary of State or by act of Congress, photographs of Mr. MacNider in his regimentals just reaching the capital indicate that the moot question is still as moot as ever.

Benjamin Franklin set a style for American envoys at foreign posts that has been the background for all succeeding controversies of the subject for a century and a half. He is said to have worn a "coat of chestnut-colored cloth without any embroidery; wore his hair without dressing it; used large spectacles and carried in his hand a white staff of crab-apple stock." Whatever the modern world thinks of this costume, it represented a Quaker simplicity for his day at the lively French court, and established a precedent for unostentation for the envoys of the democratic republic that has set the tone for all future developments.

Alone of all great nations at present, the United States has not adopted a distinct court dress, or uniform, for its envoys, and they are frequently distinguished in assemblies abroad by the fact that they alone wear simple evening dress, or morning coats, instead of the elaborate diplomatic costume, military uniforms, knee breeches and the like, which the ministers of other countries affect.

The question arises whether the uniform assumed by Mr. MacNider is actually legal, for Congress has handed down an edict on this subject. However, at the protocol division of the State Department which handles such matters, it was said that emendations of the present Congressional Act of 1867 and State Department interpretations of it, have paved

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Warsaw Divided on Incarceration of Ukrainians

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—While the arrest of the Ukrainian former deputies for inciting to sabotage and incendiarism in East Galicia is generally approved, public opinion on Sept. 11 was divided as to the wisdom of their incarceration, done ostensibly for anti-governmental activity at the Cracow Congress and presumably to prevent similar action at the proposed manifestations Sept. 14.

An official communication states that the inviolability of deputies prevented their earlier arrest. After 48 hours of detention, the right of administrative arrests expires and the usual legal procedure must be resumed.

Unimportant street demonstrations took place in Warsaw on the night of Sept. 10, but these were quickly and harmlessly dispersed. Several opposition newspapers containing details of the arrests were confiscated. Order now prevails everywhere.

Meanwhile meetings have been taking place in several cities of Poland in protest against the action of German politicians who are agitating in favor of alteration of the Polish frontiers as fixed by the Versailles Treaty.

Speakers claim that "Pomorze," the so-called corridor, is an integral part of the Polish Republic, inhabited by an overwhelming majority of Poles who, even before the World War, when this part of Poland had been annexed by Prussia always sent a Pole as a member of the German Parliament.

HORSE RUSTLERS POSSE TO DISBAND

READING, Pa. (AP)—The Shartlesville Association for the Detection of Horse Thieves, organized Jan. 18, 1863, is going to disband. It presented a petition to Judge Schaeffer Sept. 10 asking that its charter be recalled and $500 in cash on hand be divided among the members. The association has not had to hunt a horse thief for years.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The new British ambassador, Sir Henry G. Chilton, presented his credentials to President Ibanez Sept. 10.

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Sweden and Norway Seek Andree Relics

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Stockholm

A SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN committee consisting of four legal authorities has been instituted by the governments of Sweden and Norway to investigate all questions of property rights in connection with the diary and other objects belonging to the Andree Expedition.

The Swedish press Sept. 11 urged that no further delay be permitted in publication of the diary. There was a belief that the Government might alter its previous plans and permit publication of the diary before the government ship Svenskund returns here.

Argentina Back to Normal; Peso Gains in Value

Domestic and Foreign Banks Increase Offer of Unsecured Loan

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The chief of general staff in an official communiqué issued Sept. 11 said that completely normal conditions had been restored throughout the Republic.

Public offices and schools were said to be functioning normally, and in Buenos Aires, shops and factories were open and operating as usual. All workers are reporting on time for their shifts.

The communiqué added that the value of the Argentine peso, greatly lessened during the latter days of the Irigoyen Administration, had shown a very favorable rebound, strong evidence of the feeling of confidence in the new Provisional Government of Gen. José Francisco Uriburu by the banks of both this country and abroad.

Movements of troops, it was said in conclusion, would be continued only in order to assure the continued rest and quiet of the nation and continuation of its various public services without interruption.

Another indication that success of the revolution had brought confidence in returning national stability was seen in a visit of local representatives of the British concerns which operate the railways of the Argentine to the Minister of Public Works. They expressed their favorable impression in the formation of the new Government, and said that it was shared by their London directorates.

The Ministry of Finance has revealed the results of its summary investigation of the financial affairs of the ousted administration. The investigation was alleged to have shown that the Irigoyen Government in two years left an unconsolidated debt of 520,000,000 Argentine pesos, of which 380,000,000 represent short-term loans. Of the amount 140,000,000 pesos in loans are drawn against the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. (An Argentine peso is worth about 80c.)

A further investigation has been entrusted to the commission, which will make an exhaustive study of the matter.

The 24 domestic and foreign banking concerns which do business in the Argentine, who Tuesday granted a loan of 50,000,000 Argentine pesos (about $40,000,000) for a period of 180 days, have raised the amount to 100,000,000 pesos, subject to the needs of the Government. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent will be charged and no security has been asked.

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Two Americans arrested by the new Peruvian Government, headed by Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, after the revolution which ousted President Augusto B.

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STOCK MARKET IS DECLARED ON VERGE OF RISE

Upswing Will Accompany Better Business, Babson Statistician Says

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—An upswing in the stock market this fall will accompany generally improved business conditions, Leroy D. Peavey, president of Babson's Statistical Organization, declared in an address on "The Outlook for Investments" at the second session of the Seventeenth Annual Business Conference at Babson Park on Sept. 11.

"Reduced inventories, lower retail prices, increased employment, fatter pay rolls, higher purchasing power—all these favorable factors in the outlook will have their effect," Mr. Peavey said.

Mr. Peavey made no prediction for 1931, but said that this fall ought certainly to see stock prices higher, so that a portion at least of available funds "can be put to work in good selected issues."

"The approaching congressional campaigns will play an indirect part in tending to strengthen stock prices during the next two months," Mr. Peavey declared. "The Hoover Administration will make every effort to improve business and the stock market."

Selects Standard Issues

Mr. Peavey referred to a list of stocks he had recently selected for purchase, including "standard issues among the foods, oils, power companies, steels and electric equipment—also smelting. Yield, as well as activity, should be prominent in the selection for purchase, and fair diversification must prevail.

"In such a list the investor can take full advantage of the financial tide as it comes in from its ebb," he said. Bond prices, too, will rule firm for the remainder of this fall, Mr. Peavey believes. Good railroad bonds, and the power and light division of the public utility field seem to be in the strongest positions, he said.

Speaking on "Commodity Prices," F. Gardner Perry, director of research of the organization, predicted an early upward movement in the prices of commodities, although for the moment, the low point of the price fall does not seem to have quite been reached.

Production costs, Mr. Perry said, will probably continue to decline, due to research and the use of substitutes in some instances for raw materials now employed, and this will be a favorable factor in the situation, he declared.

H. C. Baldwin, economic engineer of the Babson Organization, told the conference that mergers, attempts to

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American Legion of Illinois Not to Back Repeal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—By an overwhelming vote the Illinois Department of the American Legion refused to consider a resolution urging repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The state convention took the ground that it would be an irreparable mistake for the Legion to adopt this issue.

Five resolutions dealing with repeal were given the resolutions committee and it turned them all down. The repeal movement then took its campaign to the floor of the convention and presented a minority report.

In the debate which followed various Legion leaders maintained that the prohibition problem had no place in the affairs of the American Legion. The point was likewise made that with prohibition an issue of the Illinois election campaign, action by the Legion would be construed as political.

French Views on European Federation Are Colored by Personal Predilections

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The interpretation of Geneva proceedings regarding the proposed European Federation is influenced to a remarkable extent by the wishes and prejudices of commentators. Those who have hitherto shown themselves partisans of the federation assert that a great step has been taken. Those who have hitherto expressed objections, reservations and even hostility declare that the lack of enthusiasm plainly indicated that the project as originally conceived, that is to say, a separate organization, becomes impracticable.

It must also be confessed that more than ever personal considerations appear to affect the judgment. The names of Aristide Briand and Arthur Henderson are far too freely used as though they were in complete opposition. The question is actually asked whether the British or French delegates' view has prevailed, as though there were an essential conflict.

On the one hand, therefore, there is loud acclaim for the great success of M. Briand, who caused to be adopted unanimously a motion in favor of the coöperation of European states. This success is represented as surpassing in importance and clearness the highest hopes of its most convinced supporters. The occasion is represented as historic.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that while M. Briand seemed to force the acquiescence and even the approval of all the European countries represented, yet his motion does not contain any reference to a Pan-European organization, but simply affirms that the European governments are in favor of the closest collaboration.

Moreover, such critics as Petinax suggest that the real issue was whether a federative organization should be inside or outside the League of Nations. The fact that it is referred to the League for discussion, in conformity with British demands, promises to make an end of the scheme for an organization outside the League.

Between these different interpretations the reader will form his own opinion. Clearly nobody is against European collaboration, and taken literally the motion may have little practical importance.

Again while it is possible that if the matter is given into the hands of a committee progress will be slow, it should be observed that there is no real advantage in the progress of a practical organization outstripping the progress of the idea that counts, and from this viewpoint good work is undoubtedly being done.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE of 1930

What are its contributions to world peace and world economy? What do the members of this great Commonwealth of Nations mean to the world? What is its economic situation, particularly with reference to Empire free trade? What are the relations among the several members of the Empire?

These questions concerning this world power and its government are among the many to be answered in a series of 15 colorful articles entitled "The British Empire of 1930." The articles will discuss the outlook and interests of the Empire in an informative manner. The first will appear

TOMORROW

Wet Stand of Gov. Roosevelt May Bring Out Dry Candidate

Movement on Foot Now by Drys, It Is Said, to Put Independent Man in Field—Much Depends on Attitude of Tuttle

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The dry forces in New York State are preparing to put an independent gubernatorial candidate in the field this fall, it was learned here Sept. 10.

A decision to this effect followed the announcement by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of his unequivocal stand for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as standard bearer in November for the State Democracy. Action on it will depend, however, upon the stand taken by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, at present the outstanding figure for the nomination in the Republican Party, but who has not yet defined his attitude toward prohibition.

Mr. Tuttle has promised to give out a statement on this issue before the Republican state convention meets in Albany on Sept. 25. If it is as wet as the wet forces confidently expect, the New York State dry conference will further its plans for a third ticket, which will uphold the Hoover enforcement platform.

At least three potential candidates are in the lineup, it was learned. If the Tuttle movement is as strong for enforcement as some of the dry leaders hope for, they will support him.

Governor Roosevelt, who has resisted pressure within his party to clarify his prohibition status for many months, declared himself for repeal in a letter given out in Albany on Sept. 10, in which he congratulated Robert F. Wagner, (D.), Senator from New York, on the latter's selection as temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention. It was his opinion, the Governor said, that "an overwhelming public opinion" was opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment in New York, where, he declared, "so widespread is the re-

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U. S. KEEPS POLO CUP BY WINNING OVER BRITAIN, 14-9

Pedley Scores 8 Goals for American Four—Roark Stars for Invaders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The United States polo team, with a pair of active forwards sweeping all before them in the later chukkers of the game, settled the custody of the Westchester international polo cup Sept. 10 for at least three more years when they came from behind in the second game of the series to win, 14 to 9, after the first game had gone the same way last Saturday, 10 to 5.

Eric C. Pedley, aided and ably abetted by Earle A. S. Hopping, accounted for the victory, when Thomas Hitchcock Jr., so engrossed with his duties as captain of the team and all-around boss of the defense, forgot to play his usual outstanding game, though good on defense, and Frederick W. C. Guest stuck close to his back job and remained on defense for the greater part of the battle, and was also handicapped by one of the few casualties of the affair.

British Take Lead

The British team, with Capt. C. T. L. Roark and L. L. Lacey, released by the promotion of Gerald Balding to No. 1, where he played fine polo in holding Guest on the various attacks, outplayed the American team, with the possible exception of Pedley, by wide margins. Guest succeeded in holding off many of their plays, which were handicapped by the lack of passes.

With the invaders leading 7 to 6, in the sixth chukker, Hopping and Pedley decided this was enough and alone and in combination scored four goals, two apiece. Hitchcock and Guest confined efforts to feeding them into scoring distance by long shots.

Roark, and later Lacey, managed to

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GOOD TIMES AHEAD, MELCHETT SAYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Within a year the wheels of industry in the United States will be humming as busily as ever, unemployment will virtually have disappeared and all the talk of unfavorable business conditions will have been forgotten, according to Lord Melchett, British coal and iron operator, and one-time member of the David Lloyd George Coalition Cabinet, in an interview just before embarking aboard the steamship Aquitania, of the Cunard Line, which left here on Sept. 10 for Southampton.

Not only did Lord Melchett decry pessimistic talk, but he indorsed the Federal Administration policy of cutting down immigration until there was less unemployment and warned against adopting a policy of unemployment insurance.

"What amazes me most," he said, "is that there should be so much talk in American print of a pessimistic strain. I have talked with your leading financiers and industrialists, and they have not told me anything that would indicate that you are in a bad way. On the other hand, from what I have learned, I should say that you have every reason to be optimistic."

In regard to further restriction of immigration, Lord Melchett said:

"That is obviously what your country would be expected to do. Why should more people be allowed to enter when you are having difficulty taking care of those you already have here? Every nation has to face such realities."

AMERICAS HEAR HOW FORTUNES GROW IN TREES

Forests, They Are Told, Can Be as Productive as Farm Lands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—South American nations were advised at the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry here by W. T. Cox, consulting forest engineer of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation, that they can make their forests "almost, if not fully, as productive as agricultural land."

"With the improvement in world transportation," Mr. Cox pointed out, "tropical woods promise to solve in part the timber shortage problem that faces the more highly industrialized countries. Too little is known about the forests of tropical countries," he said, adding the suggestion for a "comprehensive plan of study and development somewhat on the order of that being worked out in Brazil."

Maj. George Ahern, forest trustee of the foundation, said that "a study of the forests in each country of tropical America and their development, should go hand in hand" with the experience in the Philippine forest service, he asserted that the first steps in forest study in tropical America include rapid reconnaissance, aided by airplanes, of a number of the most accessible and promising forest areas, to be followed by more detailed studies of the more promising tracts.

During the next 20 years the markets of the United States will open up to foreign woods on a greatly increasing scale, especially to high-grade hardwoods such as are rapidly becoming scarce in this country, Arthur Koehler, of the forest products laboratory, at Madison, Wis., predicted. Timbers of the American tropics, he said, because of their abundance, variety and relative nearness offer a logical supply for this potential market.

Dr. E. P. Meinecke, of the office of plant pathology, Department of Agriculture, gave the conference an outline of the rise of modern forestry and accompanying protective measure in Europe, but declared that "in the two Americas constructive forestry is still in its beginning."

Prof. D. M. Mathews of the school of forestry and conservation, University of Michigan, called attention to the danger of looking for temporary reward rather than for ultimate benefit in the cutting down of forests and the development for other purposes of lands in the American tropics and semitropics.

"If to this increasing demand for more and yet more agricultural areas we add the incentive of northern markets for tropical timbers," he said, "then, indeed, we shall have a boom in these tropical countries, and, temporarily, prosperity unprecedented. If such a boom once gets under way the present or even the two succeeding generations will be unable to stop it and the permanent loss in productive capacity to the countries involved and to the world as a whole will be beyond calculation."

American Vessels Shot at on Yangtse

WASHINGTON (AP)—Repeated attacks, accompanied by heavy firing from trench mortars, machine guns and rifles, against American naval and merchant vessels passing up the Yangtse River were reported Sept. 11 to the State Department.

Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul-General at Hankow, cabled that similar heavy firing was taking place upon "practically all vessels passing a point on the right bank of the Yangtse, 45 miles this side of Kiukiang."

He said no casualties had been reported. Notwithstanding that "foreign gunboats" have repeatedly returned the fire, attacks were still being made. He added that similar attacks "have taken place at three different points on the river between Chenglingki and Ichang."

TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS

ROUBAIX, France (AP)—A textile strike which at times has involved 30,000 workers during the last seven weeks, was settled Sept. 11. Work will be resumed in the factories Sept. 15.

ARMY PAY RISE BY CAROL CALLED DICTATOR STEP

Favoritism Toward Officers Draws Criticism From Intellectual Class

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—King Carol of Rumania, according to information received by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, has intimated to the leaders of his army that beginning with January, the initial pay of officers of all grades will be increased by the sum of 5000 lei, or about $30 per month.

In the case of a second lieutenant who now receives 9000 lei, it makes a very important increase, and the fact that the pay of this young officer who is commissioned with relatively little training will draw 2000 lei more per month than many lycée professors has aroused a certain amount of strong comment on the part of the intellectual class.

Many interpret this move to mean that the King contemplates a dictatorship and is increasing the prestige of the army in preparation for such an event when the proper moment arrives.

Although no demonstration has taken place, certain professors have declared they will call a meeting of protest, some saying that only their worst students who cannot pass the grades are sent to military schools while the better ones enter the university. University students declare that since times are so difficult and since the professions pay so little they will be compelled to enter the army.

On the other hand, it has long been known that the Rumanian royal family has worked to increase both the social and intellectual standing of officers. The present proposed measure may have the double effect of causing discontent among other state employees while drawing the better class to the army.

The heads of army corps who have received notice of the increase of pay say, although Parliament may be expected to approve the scheme immediately after going into session, that the King has taken the initiative and made the announcement himself without consulting others and that Parliament's approval will be only a matter of form.

In reply members of teaching staffs say this means nothing less than dictatorship, for Parliament has long been besieged on their behalf with meager results.

In diplomatic circles — notwithstanding recently announced declarations attributed to the King—the feeling is expressed that, in any case, the King's best ally is the army and that he will give it his almost un-

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the single master of the country. Even the intellectual class who oppose the army pay increase declare they would not oppose the dictatorship in itself as they believe the political parties deserve some stern lessons but to make the army the single favorite when times are so difficult, they declare, is for the King to risk his possibility of service.

Four Nations Join to Further Relief in Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO (By U. P.)—Physicans, nurses, marines and sailors from four countries joined forces with the overburdened government relief workers Sept. 10 to bring a measure of order and relief out of conditions remaining from last week's hurricane.

A detachment of British marines from the Danea, which arrived in port at dawn with relief supplies, was sent ashore to replace the guard of Dominican soldiers which had been on duty continuously since the storm struck here Sept. 3.

Twenty Dutch sailors busied themselves with construction of a pontoon bridge across the Ozama River which will help materially in relief and first-aid work.

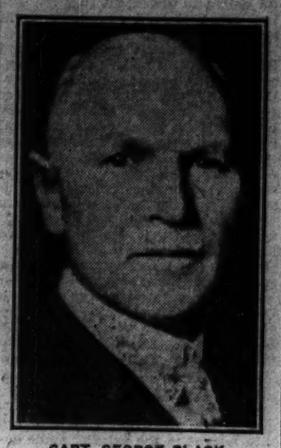
The Cuban gunboat Patria arrived with food, clothing, supplies, and eight doctors.

Sailors from the Grebe assisted in unloading and distributing food supplies.

A general exodus of foreign laborers from this country was anticipated as a result of the uncertain economic status of the island.

The municipality of Puerto Plata informed authorities here that it had prepared 100 houses for any of the homeless who cared to occupy them.

New Speaker Chosen for Canadian House



CAPT. GEORGE BLACK

Canadian Labor to Get Wages and Not a Dole

Prime Minister Explains to Parliament Method of Aiding Unemployed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Terming it a palliative and not in any sense an attempt to meet the underlying causes of unemployment, R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, urged in committee of the whole house that "a sum not exceeding $20,000,000 be appropriated and paid out of the consolidated revenue fund for the relief of unemployment in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, etc., that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed."

The remedy, he explained, would be found in his second resolution for the amending of the Customs Act for providing of greater protection for Canadian producers. Immediately upon assuming office, the Government, said Mr. Bennett, had set about collecting information throughout the Dominion on the unemployment situation.

This data had been put before the Employment Service Council at the unemployment conference held in Ottawa 10 days ago and resulted in

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Marconi Pictures Radio Waves Traveling Millions of Miles Past Earth's Atmosphere

TRENTO, Italy (AP)—The Marchese Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, in the inaugural address at the second meeting of the Italian Society for Advancement of Science Sept. 11, expressed belief that radio waves may travel long distances, even millions of miles beyond the earth's atmospheric layer.

He said that he did not see any reason why, as some natural scientists maintain, that waves produced on the earth should not travel such a distance, since light and heat waves reach the earth from the sun, penetrating the atmospheric layer.

He referred to the observations of such natural scientists as Stormer and Pedersen, and commented that the former said electrified particles derived from the sun and under the magnetic influence of the earth acted as a reflector of electric waves from the earth after they had passed the so-called Heaviside and Kenelly layer.

Later in his address he said that the waves were reflected by bands of ions outside the magnetic field of the earth, sometimes at a distance from the earth of 25,000,000 miles—the observations of Hals indicating distances up to 48,000,000 miles.

The Marchese Marconi said that because of these reflecting layers the angle of transmission in respect to the surface of the earth is of great importance. He hinted at the possibility of electric exploration of space.

Speaking of the new under-10-meters, short wave radio stations operating between Italy and Sardinia, he said that these waves would seem to be reflected and contained in space between the surface of the earth and a layer much lower than the Heaviside layer, while other observations made with short waves above 10 meters would seem to show that these waves are not confined to a limited space near the earth.

BRIAND PUTS PAN-EUROPA UP TO LEAGUE

Disappointment Aroused by Statement of French Minister

FRANCO-ITALIAN ACCORD HINTED AT

United States Assured Federation Not Meant to Be Retaliatory

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Aristide Briand's eagerly awaited address to the Assembly of the League of Nations upon the question of European Federation was delivered on Sept. 11, and left the delegations disappointed, puzzled, uncertain. By common agreement it was one of the mildest and least convincing orations the French Foreign Minister ever delivered from his favorite rostrum at the League's Assembly.

In comparison with the address last year on the same subject there was a vast diminution of positiveness and clarity, and even oratorical feeling. The applause from the Assembly was tepid compared with the unrestrained outburst of other years.

Though the Assembly awaited M. Briand's declaration, hoping for a surprise gesture or new proposal of real interest, everyone in Geneva has suddenly left the question of European Federation and fixed excitedly upon the possibility of a Franco-Italian naval agreement. M. Briand himself referred to the naval talks in his address and the Assembly became attentive.

"Recently," said M. Briand, "we met in London and sought among nations of good will to achieve a complete accord in naval matters. Was the work then finished? No. As Minister of Foreign Affairs I am at present, and shall be tomorrow, on behalf of my country, in conversation with another friendly neighboring country with the purpose of realizing with it an accord which will be joined to the general accord of London and will bring new facilities (to the work of disarmament)."

Hearing these words the delegates sank back in their chairs disappointed.

Dino Grandi's Departure

For Dino Grandi's precipitate withdrawal from Geneva had produced a bumper crop of rumors. Coupled with Signor Grandi's departure, Arthur Henderson's words to the press on arriving at Geneva are recalled, when he stated that Great Britain hoped and expected the talks between France and Italy bring fruit this session. It is recognized that strong pressure is being brought by Great Britain and to a slight extent by Germany to influence France and Italy reaching an agreement.

It was remembered that some form of Franco-Italian agreement was imperative before the meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission early in November for otherwise a deadlock remains, yet the Preparatory Disarmament Commission must fix a date for the general disarmament conference in 1931. Great Britain itself, equally imperatively stands indeed for a Franco-Italian settlement, for if Franco-Italian naval building begins next year on the anticipated scale, Great Britain will be forced to declare the London Naval Treaty void.

In face of these facts, the lobbies of Geneva resounded with startling rumors. One account declared that France and Italy have already reached an accord upon a high level. The figures quoted are so high that it was said Great Britain would be forced to abrogate the naval treaty. Therefore, Mr. Henderson is reported to have sent Signor Grandi back to Benito Mussolini with a lower alternative set of figures. This story is denied by everyone in official circles, even in French circles, whose interests would be to confirm it.

Nevertheless the gossip of a forthcoming accord persists. Nobody, however, ventures to offer any convincing proof or details of the rumored agreement. Best-informed circles scout the stories, explaining that the work of naval negotiation is chiefly taking place in Rome between the French Ambassador, Signor Mussolini and Admiral Sirianni, Italian Minister of Marine.

It is recalled that A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, went to Rome the other day, instead of to Geneva, to accelerate the negotiations.

Federation is Main Issue

The Italians themselves insist that Signor Grandi is preoccupied in Rome with the affair of the four Jugoslavians recently executed in Trieste for a plot which it is alleged was directed against Signor Grandi personally.

Apart from these tales the European federation is still fundamentally the predominant issue. M. Briand's speech did little more than confirm the idea that the question will eventually pass to a committee for study during the following months. It was clearly indicated that M. Briand himself desires to guide the committee, probably seeking to have its venue set in Paris. M. Briand's references to European federation before the Assembly continually emphasized the independence of the League of Nations and no desire to undermine the Geneva authority. No action for peace anywhere in the world, said M. Briand, can possibly succeed if it is not nour-

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RESERVE GOLD POSITION FOUND TOO INELASTIC

Federal System Declared to Need Change in 'Easy-Money' Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—"Free gold" and the need of an immediate adjustment of the "easy-money" policy of the Federal Reserve System was discussed by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, before the Indiana Bankers' Association here Sept. 11.

"The gold position of the Federal Reserve System," Dr. Anderson said, "is impregnable so far as the ability of the system to maintain the gold standard and to meet a tight money situation is concerned. But the system's gold is inadequate to permit an extension, or even a continuance, of the cheap money policy which manifests itself in large holdings of government securities by the Federal Reserve Banks, unless the Federal Reserve System is willing to face the necessity of a drastic reversal of policy and a sharp rise in interest rates when trade revival begins.

"The reserve ratio of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks combined stood, on Aug. 27, 1930, at 81.9 per cent. This looks impressive. But the fact is that this so-called reserve ratio is unofficial and misleading. It is the ratio of the total reserve of all the Federal Reserve Banks to their combined note and deposit liabilities. Such a ratio is unknown to the law.

"The law prescribes a minimum reserve of gold and lawful money of 35 per cent against deposits, and the only legal requirement for gold in connection with Federal Reserve notes is commonly supposed to be 40 per cent of gold for the notes in circulation. But on Aug. 27 the legal requirement was actually in excess of 100 per cent of the notes in circulation, which stood at $1,337,000,000. Gold segregated to secure Federal Reserve notes stood, on that date, at $1,575,000,000 and gold actually required to be held by law behind the Federal Reserve notes was $1,402,000,000, which is 104.9 per cent of the Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

Two points to Consider

"There are two points to consider in this connection. The first is that notes can be issued by the Federal Reserve agents to the Federal Reserve Banks only in exchange for 100 per cent collateral, and that the Federal Reserve Banks regularly receive from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 more notes from the Federal Reserve agents than they issue for circulation, this excess of notes being regarded by the Federal Reserve Banks as till money or counter cash necessary for current operations.

"The second point is that while the collateral thus turned over to the Federal Reserve agents may consist either of gold or of eligible paper, if the Federal Reserve System has the eligible paper, it must consist of gold, dollar for dollar, to the extent that the system does not hold eligible paper in sufficient amount.

"A figure much more significant than the federal reserve ratio, in considering the position of the Federal Reserve System, is the figure for 'free gold.' The 'free gold' is the gold held by the system in excess of the legal requirements for federal reserve notes and deposits. The figure stood, on Aug. 27, at $836,000,000, which again seems to give the Federal Reserve System a very substantial margin with which to operate in making whatever policy it chooses. But this figure is not yet an official figure, since the law concerns itself with the gold requiremnts of each Federal Reserve Bank separately, and not with the 12 Federal Reserve Banks in combination. Excess gold in the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston does not make up for a deficiency in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Where "Free Gold" Counts Most

"The adequacy of our present volume of 'free gold' must be judged, not with respect to the existing trade depression and a season of the year when money in circulation is normally low even in good years. We must judge our 'free gold' rather with respect to the needs of a period of normal activity, and with respect to the peak needs of the year, and we must judge momentary policy in the use of this 'free gold' from the same point of view.

"If the Federal Reserve authorities should try to meet a trade revival by increasing their purchases of Government securities to such an extent as would hold money easy, their 'free gold' would suffer depletion from the following causes:

"(1) A loss to money in circulation of $300,000,000 as between the present period of depressed trade and the same period of a normal year, and of over $700,000,000 as between the low point of August, 1930, and the peak of a normal December.

"(2) A loss of some gold to the outside world, since the outside world would certainly be obliged to tighten interest rates in a trade revival, having much less 'free gold' than we have.

"(3) Increased deposit reserve requirements of substantial amount as member banks increased their commercial loans with corresponding increase of their deposits and so needed larger reserve balances with the Federal Reserve Banks.

"(4) Increased deposit reserve requirements when the backs of the country experienced a greatly increased demand for money for stock market purposes, as the stock market, with the combination of cheap money and reviving trade, began another great speculative rise.

"The practical conclusion from the foregoing considerations is that the 'effective free gold' would not last long, and that before trade revival had gone very far the Federal Reserve authorities would be selling government securities, forcing the banks to rediscount, and tightening the money market very sharply. The effect of this upon the securities market would be more important than upon trade revival."

Carloading Increase Shows Climb in Trade

ANOTHER business barometer pointing upward is to be seen in figures on loadings of freight cars. Carloadings reflect the movement of goods to primary markets. The improvement recently noted in loadings figures continues, according to latest reports.

For the week ended Aug. 30, carloadings gained 43,955 cars over the preceding week. This figure also was the largest of any week this year. The trend toward recovery is particularly encouraging due to the fact that carloadings are considered to constitute one of the most important of trade barometers.

50 MORE TEACHERS NEEDED FOR BOSTON

The vacation curfew sounded for 132,000 Boston school children Sept. 10, with most of the teachers of a season ago greeting them at their regular desks, according to J. M. Burke, superintendent of schools, who says that the teacher personnel has changed only slightly from last season.

The enrollment is larger than last year, Mr. Burke said, and about 50 new appointments of teachers will, therefore, be made. The ruling will be in effect for the first time which requires that substitute and temporary teachers be legal residents of Boston.

FIRST OF SIX NEW TRAWLERS LAUNCHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ESSEX, Mass.—When the steam trawler Newton slid down the ways of the A. D. Story shipyard here Sept. 10, the Boston Trawling Company had launched the first of six modern ships to join the New England fishing fleet. The new craft, which has a 124-foot over all, is 23 feet wide, and 11½ feet deep, and will be equipped with the most up to date equipment available, including electric winches, electric lights, a Diesel engine, and a wireless.

The second boat is already under construction at the Story yards. Christening of the Newton was made by Mrs. Edyth Usen, wife of Irving Usen, treasurer of the Boston Trawling Company.

DR. HUGHES TO SPEAK AT DRY LAW RALLY

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago, Ill., will speak at a mass meeting against repeal of the Massachusetts state enforcement act at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Oct. 26 at 3 p. m., says an announcement by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, sponsor of the meeting.

Bishop Hughes, who formerly served the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth for more than 20 years, is chairman of the world service commission of that denomination.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday partly cloudy; moderate west and southwest winds.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably showers in north portion; warmer tonight; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy with probably occasional showers tonight and Friday; warmer tonight, cooler Friday; moderate south shifting to west or northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.11	Max. Sept.10		9 a.m. Sept.11	Max. Sept.10
Albany	50	72	Memphis	72	86
Atlantic City	72	74	Montreal	60	..
Boston	57	68	Nantucket	66	66
Buffalo	60	74	New Orleans	78	90
Calgary	52	..	New York	64	72
Charleston	76	82	Philadelphia	66	78
Chicago	54	74	Pittsburgh	56	82
Denver	54	80	Portland, Me.	54	66
Des Moines	62	84	Portland, Ore.	58	60
Eastport	52	64	San Francisco	60	70
Galveston	82	88	St. Louis	68	82
Hatteras	80	78	St. Paul	64	80
Helena	48	74	Seattle	56	62
Jacksonville	74	84	Tampa	78	88
Kansas City	68	70	Washington	64	84
Los Angeles	60	74			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:01 p. m., Friday 2:21 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:32 p. m.

JOBLESS ISSUE CALLED GRAVEST IN TEN YEARS

Toronto Delegates Consider Unemployment Insurance Inevitable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—With the object of discovering the cause and finding a solution to unemployment, officials of government employment offices in various states and provinces and federal bureaus of Canada, and the United States have been attending the convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services here.

The seriousness of the situation was stressed, it being stated that there were probably more men and women unemployed in Canada and the United States than in any year since 1920-21, but the fact that public attention had become focused on unemployment "for the first time in history" was the one bright spot.

The intensive study of the situation and adoption of measures such as compulsory and complete registration of unemployed to enable central agencies to gauge conditions and attempt a remedy was urged.

The theory that older workers above 40 or 45 years of age, were discriminated against in industry and in their ability to get jobs was rejected by Roswell Phelps, director of statistics for the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. Careful surveys showed that placements were more frequent of men over 45 and under 55 than of those in lower age groups. Decrease in placements was not noticeable until one reached the 55-65 group and not extensive until one surveyed the group over 65.

That unemployment insurance and state supervised distribution of employment were inevitable in some form was the opinion of the delegates. Lack of employment they agreed was the joint responsibility of the state or community and the public, industry and employers and the workers.

Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, declared that employment services besides being coördinated and centrally controlled should be operated in an elastic way to permit speedy expansion when periods of acute unemployment or depression were observed to be approaching. Fluctuation of employment should be met with flexibility of service. She deplored the fact that usually employment services were not commenced until severe unemployment conditions prevailed; therefore trained and experienced staffs were not available.

The importance of coördination of every industrial center on this continent was stressed by Frederick K. Hoehler, director of public welfare, Cincinnati, O.

WINNERS ANNOUNCED FOR SAFETY CONTEST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six Connecticut school children and one teacher were announced as state winners Sept. 10 in the ninth annual safety essay and safety lesson contests of the Highway Education Board.

Eleanor Keyes, Bridgeport, wrote the best safety essay for Connecticut, and her paper will be entered in a national competition with those from other states. She also will receive a gold medal.

Miss Zita Shortill of Westbrook was awarded first honors in the safety lesson contest for teachers, and will enter her paper in the national contest. John Finkle, Collinsville, was given second state honors and a silver medal in the essay contest. The other four, awarded bronze medals, were: Louise Whitney, Collinsville; Eleanor Martin Porter, Old Saybrook; Esther Norma Kerr, Wallingford, and Betty Harvey, Manchester.

9900 VISIT MONTICELLO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—During August nearly 9000 tourists registered their names at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. This total is about 3000 less than the number enrolled during August of 1929.

REALTY PARLEY HEARS NEW HOME SALES METHODS

Burden of Taxation on Real Estate Declared Too Great

Latest improved methods in the selling of homes received the attention of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards on the final day of the seventh annual convention at the Mayflower Inn, Plymouth, Sept. 10. Ralph E. Dunn, of Syracuse, N. Y., was the principal speaker.

Election of officers for the coming year also marked the closing session. Those chosen were John J. O'Donnell of Worcester, president; Charles A. Gleason of Boston, vice-president; Leon D. Hughes of Boston, secretary; Charles E. Lee of Boston, treasurer; Raymond Blood, Joseph A. Callahan, Joseph F. Kemp, W. Harry Monks, Marcus E. Osgood, Harry D. Clifford, John H. Woods, M. J. Sharkey, Thomas Milvert, Fred A. Vogel and Phillip H. Dupuy, directors.

The convention adopted a resolution offering the coöperation of the association to the special recess tax commission of the Legislature, but protesting against any tax on rents or on mortgage interest, and calling attention to the fact that "real estate is already bearing too great a burden of taxation."

Attractive methods used by organizations and agents in Detroit were described during the convention by Guy W. Ellis, of that city. "The Realtors Tax Problem" was the subject of an address by R. Ammi Cutter, of Boston, who presented statistics bearing onthat phase of taxation. The selling of a piece of property, from the time a customer came in the office to inquire, to the closing of the sale, was portrayed in a sales demonstration by the organization of Walter Channing, of Boston.

ST. LAWRENCE CORPORATION

Directors of the St. Lawrence Corp. have extended to Oct. 9 the date for exchange of shares of the Brompton St. Lawrence Paper & Lake St. John shares into those of the St. Lawrence Corp.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, exhibition of full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Copley-Plaza: National Gift and Art Association, Swiss Room, 7:15.

Brockton Fair, Boston Day, Brockton, all evening.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, exhibition of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Salem, House of Seven Gables, Essex Institute, open to public, all day.

Brockton Fair, Governor's Day, Brockton, day and evening.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Uncastillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the 18th Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 Colonial portraits through Sept. 21.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water Colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore: French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on legal holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily 9 to 5; Sunday, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Loan collection of coins and bills from many lands, some very rare, prepared and exhibited by Robert Spence of Jamaica Plain. Saturday, Sept. 13, colored motion pictures showing the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Sunday, Sept. 14, motion picture talk on Australia's Wild Northwest. Nature Club meeting. Saturday, Sept. 13, to organize for winter work, and "Our Hobbies" Club meeting to discuss next issue of "Our Hobbies" magazine. Last issue of "Our Hobbies" on sale at Museum.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Old Ship pictures. Through Sept. 13.

Cassen Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by American Artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual general fall exhibition by members. Through month of September.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Summer exhibit.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Conductor of Symphony 50 Years Ago Returning to Direct Opening Concert

A special radio concert, a Bach Festival and a visit by Sir George Henschel as guest conductor will be features of the celebration of the Boston Symphony orchestra's fiftieth season, which begins in October.

Sir George Henschel was the first conductor of the orchestra, having directed it from 1881 to 1884. It is understood that he will open its fiftieth season, on Oct. 10, in Symphony Hall, by conducting the same program that was given under his direction at the first concert of the orchestra in Boston Music Hall, Oct. 22, 1881.

The radio program will be given on the evening of Oct. 4, the week before the opening of the regular season, as the orchestra's contribution to the Tercentenary celebration of the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct this concert, which will be the first ever given by this orchestra especially for the radio. It will be radiocast over the United States in a hookup arranged by the National Broadcasting Company of New York at the suggestion of its Boston station, WEEI.

The Bach Festival is set for March and probably will occupy a week. It has been reported from Washington, D. C., though not officially announced, that the orchestra also will give a week's Beethoven Festival in that city in December.

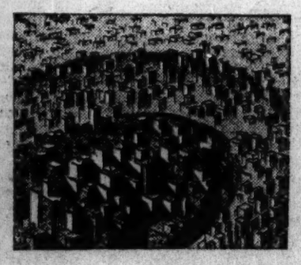
Sir George Henschel has had a distinguished career as singer, composer and conductor. Born in Breslau, he has lived in England since the conclusion of his term as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1884. He will return to an orchestra which has nearly doubled in numbers.

His inauguratory program in 1881 consisted of Beethoven's Overture op. 124, "The Dedication of the House"; an air from Gluck's "Orpheus"; Haydn's B flat Symphony (Breitkopf No. 12); Schubert's "Rosamunde" Ballet Music; a Scena from Bruch's "Odysseus," and Weber's "Festival" Overture. The soloist for that concert was Miss Annie Louise Cary. The soloist for the first concert of the present season has not been announced.

Sir George will remain to hear the orchestra the following week, under Dr. Koussevitzky.

GROWTH MEANS OPPORTUNITY

A thirty-mile circle drawn about Kansas City includes three quarters of a million population—a growth of 25 per cent, one of the most rapid among America's larger cities. This growth is sound. Kansas City in the past decade has proved its ability to best serve the rich southwest market with its twenty-one million prosperous buyers. Kansas City has become the nation's Transportation Center . . . twelve trunk railways converge at one of America's greatest terminals . . . forty-six scheduled passenger planes arrive and leave each day . . . six federal and nine state highways carry the nation's truck and bus traffic . . . a five-million-dollar bus terminal has just been completed. Already far-sighted executives are buying wharf fronts on the Missouri, soon to be the westward head of navigation.



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CURLEY IS GUEST OF BROCKTON FAIR ON 'BOSTON DAY'

Children Accompany Him —Mayor Speaks to Crowd on Microphone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and his family were guests of the Brockton Agricultural Society at the Brockton Fair Sept. 11, designated as Boston Day.

At the request of Fred F. Field, president, Mayor Curley gave a brief address through the microphone, amplifiers carrying his message from the people of Boston to all parts of the Fair Grounds. He expressed his appreciation of the courtesy of the society and complimented the officials on the excellence of the fair.

Ideal weather conditions resulted in many thousands of people thronging the grounds by early afternoon, many of them to witness the twenty-seventh annual meet of the Boston Athletic Club and the 10-mile Baby Marathton run to be staged in the evening. Others spent the afternoon inspecting the education exhibits, food show, horse show and other interesting spectacles. At mid-afternoon indications pointed to one of the largest Boston Day crowds on record.

Judging of the 4-H Club exhibits Sept. 10 was a difficult task owing to many fine displays. Winners in the sewing machine company contest for 4-H Club girls included: first, Louise Govone, Sandwich; second, Marion Edelstein, Saxonville; third, Ruth E. Meuller, Stoughton; fourth, Ida Davis, Taunton. The prize for Miss Govone was a sewing machine.

Kiwanians from all over New England joined in the evening Sept. 10 in a grand meeting and dinner. Many officials of the New England district were guests, and the speaker of the evening was Harold P. Thomas, director of educational research and guidance in the public schools of Springfield.

One of the pleasing features on the track in front of the grandstand was an exhibition of a team of sled dogs which were with Admiral Byrd at the north pole. The shaggy Alaskan dogs drew a sled and rider down the track in fast time, giving the patrons a fair idea of what they could do on smooth snow.

Big Brother "Bob" Emery is doing the radiocasting through the amplifiers at the fair this year and has made a good impression with the clarity of his announcements. The official fair band this year is Cervone's American Legion band from Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Junior Extension Department of the fair, conducted with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Plymouth County Extension Service, has a large number of scholarship contests under way which will take the entire week to decide; 4-H Club members who have been in college or normal school for more than three months are not eligible for the contests in which an army of club boys and girls are taking part.

BOSTON PORT COSTS CUT FOR THREE LINES

Efforts of port officials to reduce the costs of steamships calling at Boston have been successful in one instance, it is announced by the Boston port authorities. With the exception of one passenger line, the different steamship companies using Commonwealth Pier have not had a baggage room and therefore have had to pay for a watchman to guard baggage arriving at the pier several days before scheduled departure of vessels.

Through the efforts of the Port Authority, a room has been secured at the pier where baggage may be safely stored until wanted, removing the expense of the watchman from the German, French and Italian steamship companies that used the terminal.

MacNIDER'S GOLD BRAID DRAGS OUT KNEE PANTS BOGEY

(Continued from Page 1)

the way for considerable latitude in dress and in the exercise of individual discretion.

The first act of Congress in this matter, which practically throughout American history has attracted more attention than the subject would seem to demand, followed a circular from Secretary of State Marcy in Queen Victoria's day requesting American envoys to set an example of simplicity abroad in their clothes in keeping with democratic traditions. This circular caused immense tribulation to Mr. Buchanan, then American representative at the Court of St. James's, where ridicule was heaped upon the idea.

Buchanan finally solved the problem by buckling a black-hilted sword on his plain dress suit. In other capitals, American envoys likewise reverted to civilian simplicity, in varying degree, and where criticism was expressed it was reported to Congress.

It resulted in passage of a law in 1867 prohibiting uniforms or official dress with the exception that ex-officers of the Union army were permitted, "where the place and occasion warranted it," to appear in their military uniform at state ceremonies. This is the law at present. If Mr. MacNider had only been a Union officer, it is pointed out, the propriety of his costume at Ottawa would have been unquestioned.

The printed instructions of the Department of State interpret the act of Congress as permitting the wearing by American diplomatic officers of the dress "prescribed by local usage as appropriate upon occasions of ceremony." This clause is taken to cover the uniform of Mr. MacNider, who, it is pointed out, is a colonel in the reserves.

In some instances in the past, it is recalled, newspaper controversies have arisen over use of uniforms by American envoys, such a case involving Frederick H. Winston, Minister to Persia, who wore his uniform as a brigadier-general of the Illinois militia to a state function of the Shah.

John W. Foster, in his book, "The Practice of Diplomacy," wrote that "some ministers have made themselves ridiculous by securing an appointment in the militia service of the United States and making use of the uniform." Mr. Foster and other recognized writers on the subject agree that it is customary for American envoys still to cling to the traditions of Franklin, although many representatives have strongly advocated a diplomatic uniform.

On this point A. D. White, the veteran diplomat, at the end of his long and distinguished career, wrote:

"Truth compels me to add, that, having myself never worn anything save plain evening dress at any court to which I have been accredited, or at any function which I have attended, I have never been able to discover the slightest disadvantage to my country or myself from that fact."

BELL JOINS STAFF OF BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

Immediately after completing an eight weeks tour of Europe and England, Sheridan W. Bell Jr. of Morgantown, W. Va., has joined the staff of the membership department of the Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Bell graduated last June from Ohio Wesleyan University with an A. B. degree. He will be advertising manager of Boston Young Men's News, the weekly publication of the Y. M. C. A., and will assist in the new plan for the reception of members in the Y. M. C. A.

OLMSTEAD FAMILY TO MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The tenth reunion of the Olmstead Family Association of America will be held at East Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 13. More than 150 members of the family, representing five or six states, are expected to attend. Historical papers dealing with the activities of the Olmstead family in Colonial and later times will be read. Frank Lincoln Olmsted of Lakewood, N. J., is president of the association.

CONNECTICUT TO AID INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—E. P. Chester, director of the Connecticut Trade School, was appointed director of vocational rehabilitation in Connecticut at a meeting of the Connecticut board of education held here on Sept. 10. This post was created for the purpose of aiding employees of industrial plants, who have been disabled, to find other occupations by means of vocational education. Funds for the post were appropriated by the Connecticut Legislature in 1929, in addition to an amount from the Federal Government.

E. D. Packard, director of the trade school at New Britain, Conn., was appointed to succeed Mr. Chester as director of the state trade school here.

MASSACHUSETTS FILM AT POPULAR PRICES

Harvard's talking film, "Three Centuries of Massachusetts," which was first shown as part of the official Tercentenary celebration at Symphony Hall on June 7, will open an indefinite run at a popular price in the historic Old South Meeting House on Friday, Sept. 12, at 2:30, 4 and 8:30 p. m.

This picture constitutes the first serious attempt ever made to preserve in permanent form the whole pictorial record of the development of the Bay State. It was produced by the University Film Foundation, under the personal direction of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, famous Harvard scholar and dean of American historians. Professor Hart's own vibrant voice accompanies the picture, in running commentary upon the scenes and events depicted.

JAPANESE TO VISIT BOSTON ON SEPT. 20

A group of Japanese industrialists are planning to visit Boston Sept. 20. The Boston Port Authority plans to see they are given first-hand information and a close view of the harbor facilities owing to the increase of the business between Boston and Japan and the building up of a steamship service by Japanese lines.

One member of the Port Authority, Thomas A. J. Johnson, of Magnolia, has offered use of his private yacht to permit the Japanese a cruise around the harbor and possibly around the North Shore.

DINNER FOR MAYOR SALTER

Reuben B. Salter, Mayor of Boston, England, will be the guest of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Sept. 17, at a dinner to be given at the Chamber of Commerce, according to an announcement at club headquarters. Mayor James M. Curley and Oliver Watson, international president of the Printing House Craftsmen, have been invited.

The 'Chief' and Fire Truck He Maintains as a Hobby



Wide World

THE CLANG OF THE GONG IS SWEET MUSIC TO THEM

Francis E. Ingals and His Bulldog, Duke, Have a Hobby, and It Is a Useful One; They Maintain a Fire Department All Their Own on Chaffinch Island, Near Guilford, Conn., and Duke Is as Much a Member of the Department as His Master. He Misses No Fires. Mr. Ingals Has in All Built Five Fire Trucks, of Which the One in the Picture Is the Latest, and Which Is Said to Be Far in Advance of Most Fire Trucks of Its Size in the United States. Mr. Ingals and Duke Respond to All Calls for Assistance at Fires.

One Man and Dog Department Fight Fires for the Fun of It

Connecticut Towns in 25-Mile Radius of This Man's Home Get Free Service at All Hours Just for the Asking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUILFORD, Conn.—Because Francis Ingals, retired engineer of Guilford, Conn., collects fire engines as other men of wealth and leisure collect antiques, books, or paintings, this little shore town boasts of the best equipped small fire department in the United States.

On his estate on Chaffinch Island, a peninsula, Mr. Ingals has assembled five red fire trucks. The oldest is a half-ton truck; the newest a huge brass trimmed machine which fire chiefs have assured him is far in advance of the regulation fire truck. It is the latter machine which now roars out of the garage at any hour of the day or night a call for help is telephoned in to "Chief" Ingals from towns between New Haven, Conn., on the west and New London, Conn., on the east.

Accompanying "Chief" Ingals on all his errands is his only fireman, Duke, a bulldog. As a "smoke-eater," Duke has a record to be proud of; he never yet has missed a fire here. In the truck, he travels chained to a seat beside his master to avoid being tossed out on curves. Duke's services, like those of his chief, are free for the asking.

While Mr. Ingals confesses to the "thrill" of the collector when he fingers a rare type of hose nozzle or acquires an unusual searchlight, a very real appreciation of the necessity for adequate fire protection also lies behind his acquisition and operation of this equipment.

"I got my first impression of the value of fire protection when I was out in the northern Wisconsin woods," he said. "Although I was born and reared in Chicago, I spent some years when I was a young man lumberjacking and guiding. One night the hotel in which I lived burned down because of lack of adequate fire protection.

"When I first moved here, I needed fire protection for my own place so I fixed up an old Ford roadster as a fire truck. Frankly, I realized if I kept the truck just for my own use it never would be ready when I needed it, so I offered it for general use."

That is how the Ingals fire department came into use here. "Chief" Ingals himself explains why it has grown into such a complete and efficient service when he says, "I'd rather tinker around with fire apparatus than play golf. True, it keeps me pretty busy sometimes, but it's worth it for the enjoyment I get out of it."

EXCURSIONS SEPT. 17

Round-trip excursion tickets from any point in New England to Boston at rates slightly less than the usual one-way cost will be on sale at ticket offices of the Boston & Albany, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Boston & Maine Railroads, Sept. 17, Boston Tercentenary Day. This announcement was made by Mayor James M. Curley, Sept. 10, following an agreement arrived at by the railroads at the Mayor's request.

ARGENTINE BACK TO NORMAL; PESO GAINS IN VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

Leguia, have been released from custody, but a third still was being held.

The two released are Charles W. Sutton, charged with mismanagement of irrigation funds during the Leguia Administration, and J. H. Gildred, who had been held pending an audit of his accounts.

Lieut.-Commander Harold B. Grow, United States naval reserve officer, who acted as head of the Peruvian air service during the Leguia Administration, was in custody on charges of attempting to bomb the city of Arequipa and of being a mercenary.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department was informed officially Sept. 10 that Harold B. Grow, an American naval reserve aviator who was imprisoned by the new Peruvian military junta, has been released.

Bolivia Nips 'Revolt'

LA PAZ, Bol. (AP) — A threatened revolution, which had its beginning in the aviation school, was put down here Sept. 9 by the military junta now ruling Bolivia. The Government says the manifestation was not of a major nature, and that the incident at the aviation school was one of a disciplinary character only.

LA PLATA, Argentina (AP)—Hipolito Irigoyen, ousted President of Argentina, Sept. 11, left the barracks of the Seventh Regiment at La Plata at 11 a. m. His personal effects previously had been made ready to go on board the cruiser Belcrano, which was expected to sail at once for Montevideo. He was accompanied to the warship by his daughter.

CONNECTICUT TO SHOW PLANTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — More than 50,000 square feet of floor space in the state armory here will be devoted to exhibits of the All-Connecticut horticultural exposition, which opens on Sept. 12 for three days. The Connecticut forestry department, the Connecticut Pomological Society, and several garden clubs will exhibit. Silver cups, medals, and $2000 in cash will be awarded the winners of the various exhibits.

CURLEY SEEKS FAIRER RATES ON OCEAN SHIPS

Talks With Traffic Men on Cargoes Sent Through Port of Boston

More equitable rates on ocean freight moving through the port of Boston were requested by Mayor James M. Curley in a talk to some 40 leading steamship traffic men from eastern United States and Canada at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Sept. 10.

The meeting was that of the Transatlantic Associated Freight Conference representing two separate freight conferences of north Atlantic lines held here at the Mayor's invitation.

Mayor Curley asked coöperation of the traffic men with the city of Boston in obtaining rates more favorable to this port, and told them that $70,000 had been spent by Boston in attempts to remove existing railroad rate differentials on export shipments that tend to prevent much cargo, specially grain, from moving via Boston. This prevents the city from occupying its proper position in the commercial shipping world, he said.

Semimonthly sailings by a new and independent steamship line between Boston, London and Antwerp are soon to be established, Mayor Curley told the traffic experts. The line will sail under the Norwegian flag, but be Boston-owned and carry both passengers and freight in vessels of about 6000 tons, with John G. Douglass heading the enterprise as president. It will be known as the New England Transatlantic Line, said Mayor Curley, and will not be a member of the freight conference, so that it will be free to make such ocean rates with shippers as it may see fit.

Shipbuilding as an industry began largely in the vicinity of Boston, Mayor Curley pointed out. More than $40,000,000 is now being spent for building ships as a result of the Jones-White bill, which provides loans by the Government to companies building ships. Some of these are being built by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at its plant at Fore River, Mass., he stated, and it all helps provide employment.

CLUB HEARS CONGRESSWOMAN

METHUEN, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Congresswoman, of Lowell, addressed the initial fall meeting of the Men's Club of the Emmanuel Primitive Methodist Church here Sept. 10. Mrs. Rogers pictured a brighter, more prosperous future for New England, and commended President Hoover and the tariff.

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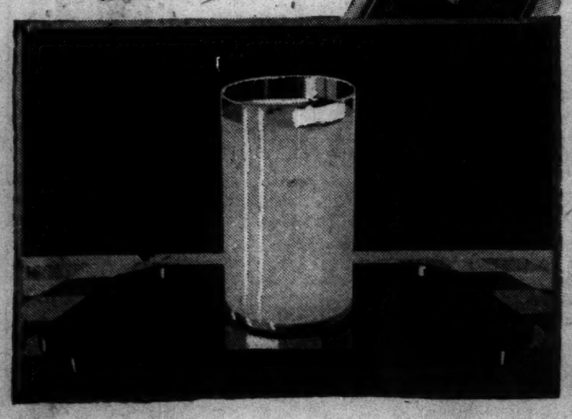
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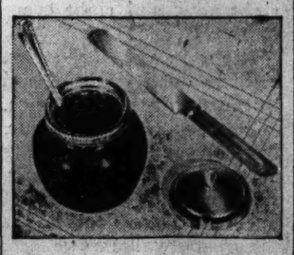
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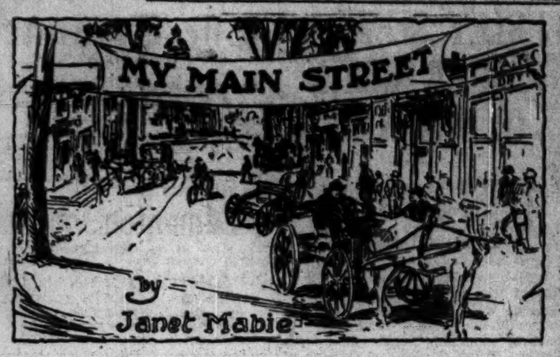
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XV—Mrs. Larz Anderson

The first honorary degree given to a woman by George Washington University was a doctorate of letters, and it was given Mrs. Larz Anderson, and the citation ran so:

Isabel Anderson; authoress, philanthropist, patriotic daughter of a patriotic father. In recognition of your many writings and your devoted service to your country, at home and in France. . . .

France has given her the Croix de Guerre. Belgium, the Medal of Elizabeth. The governments of Japan and the United States have decorated her.

Larz Anderson has been Ambassador from the United States to the Imperial Court at Tokyo and to the Court of Belgium. Altogether Mrs. Anderson must have had to observe an unusual proportion of formality since 1897, when she married a "young man who has made an excellent record as secretary of the American Embassy at Rome."

But it seems to have failed completely to give her the diplomatic enamel. She appears to have a gift that always makes life seem to be beginning for her, a treasure box with a lid to be lifted. She seems to have that youthfulness of heart some children have who must run over the brow of a hill because everything worth having is waiting there, and she has the fine flair for living some children have, too.

All her life she has been surrounded by the embroideries wealth provides. But if they were taken from her tomorrow she probably would not be disturbed any more than she was disturbed when she was billeted in France in a little room under the eaves; there was no chair for her to sit on, only a box, and mice lived there and the bed was uncertain on its legs. She seems not to require of the world that it spill interest and amusement in an unbroken flow into her hands but is willing to go out and work to find her own.

The interest she looks for seems very often to lie in finding a chance to do something for someone, and in the amusement from simple things, not the complicated entertainments of a sophisticated and easily plumbed world.

She has a profession. She is a writer. And she is no diletante about it. She works diligently and nothing but strict self-discipline could have made it possible for her to bring out at least one book a year for a considerable number of years, beside doing plays that remain in manuscript, and things that she keeps by to polish and work over and which may, sometime, be published.

Writes Fantastical Plays

The first time I saw Mrs. Anderson she had lent her lovely estate Weld in Brookline, Mass., for an outdoor play and the money it earned was to swell a fund for providing settlement and other children with good plays. Pupils from the Emerson School made up the cast. The play was Mrs. Anderson's "Little Mermaid."

Long ago, because she loves writing fantastical plays and such plays are often helped by having an outdoor stage upon which they may be given, an outdoor theater was made at Weld. Around part of it is a steep slope where several thousand people may sit without being crowded. There is a long aisle of willow trees—a very useful setting for the production of fantastical plays—and there is a sweet little lake, overhung with willows, upon which fairy barques or pirate ships or Indian canoes can sail.

Comparatively few pople knew that the slim figure in a sand-colored angora dress and shade hat was Mrs. Anderson; but she was here, there, everywhere, with an expert eye to the conveniences; when a few chairs were needed somewhere, or a beach wagon could whisk a half dozen people to a place they had selected to sit more quickly than they could get there on foot, the beach wagon appeared from nowhere and the people, somehow, found themselves in it, speeding to their chosen place. And when the play was on, and the undersea family was immersed in its difficulties with a daughter who unaccountably desired to go up and try living above the water, Mrs. Anderson was the same slim figure, peering at the stage from the shadow of a tree, gauging the effectiveness of the play she had written and, no doubt, noting that here it must be cut and there it must be smoothed and, was that exactly the phrase the father of a mermaid would use in such a dilemma?

Another day in the sun room at Weld she spoke of writing. Mrs. Anderson's war book, which is called "Zig-Zagging," is a most simple and forthright setting down of the experiences encountered in a time when caste and money availed not a thing. And it surprises one to discover with what enormous good humor a woman who had had little training in the facing of privation and inconvenience and danger faced the complex confusion of life in time of war. Apparently she never asked any quarter. She is that kind; she likes rolling her sleeves up and getting into things, not for the sake of experiencing a new sensation, but for the sake of being vital.

Works in Circular Room

She keeps up at least three houses, and there is a "little place in the country," not far from Pleasant View in New Hampshire, but she smiled and lamented that the day seems to have only about five hours, if you have work you want very much to do, especially writing, and she said, "I manage to keep my mornings free, usually." I decided, from things heard about her that the "usually" was the censor of the statement.

Her room at Weld is built on two levels, according to one who has seen it. It is a circular room, and, in the deeper of the two levels, Mrs. Anderson sits in the morning at a table which is desk as well as breakfast table. She looks at mail over breakfast and she can begin to arrange her writing materials for the morning's work, and when people of the household must consult her on matters that cannot wait, they come in through a doorway that gives on the upper level and they pass around, and say their say, and receive an answer and are gone, never having had any need to go down into the "pit," where Mrs. Anderson sits ready to work when the din dies down.

"I am very fortunate," she said, speaking of the mechanics of her own writing, "I don't mind noise in the least. If 15 people are talking in the room, just so I have a little space between them and me to move my elbows, I don't mind them and I can work as though I were in the middle of the wood.

"I often think it is a good thing because, that way, I can scribble a few hundred words without having to go anywhere in particular to do it."

I'm afraid I gaped at such a well-behaved power of concentration and she said, hastily:

"Oh, I don't take any credit for it. I daresay if I had more orthodox ways of arriving at 'moods' I might do better work. But it has its uses, being able to write anywhere, any time. The reason I try to keep mornings to myself is not because I get any forest-silence then, but for the sake of the time. I will write a certain amount every day and the morning just seems the best time to do it."

Keeps Preferences to Herself

It is a little difficult to get Mrs. Anderson to express a preference for either her travel books or her fantastical books for children. "The Great Sea Horse" she wrote after spending something like two years leaning out of a boat over Florida waters studying the fish she could make out. She spent all that time watching them because she wanted to become acquainted with them before she undertook to put them on paper.

We got up to go into the library to get a copy of "The Great Sea Horse," a luscious book bound in white vellum and decorated with a fat merchild out for a ride on an elegant sea-horse, and printed on Italian handmade paper.

In the library were quantities of things that must lead Mrs. Anderson on many an entrancing trip around the room, in long evenings—little carvings from Czechoslovakia that are pictures of the interiors of houses with the people who make their homes there. Paintings, collections of African tribal utensils and weapons; scraps of things that tell stories of every place you ever heard of and quantities more you never did, filling a great dark-paneled room that has mulberry lights in it; and a desk with a truly magnificent bunch of quill pens bristling over it, and a view from the windows far over Boston and beyond the rim of its harbor.

We looked at some miniatures done by a young Italian friend of Mrs. Anderson's. He was in prison for a crime she thought there might be a reasonable doubt he had committed. At any rate she had come across him in a curious way. It is very difficult to get anything out of her about any of the things George Washington University indicated in the word "philanthropist" but follows one story which pleases me.

Mrs. Anderson had seen some of the famous prisons of the world when it occurred to her that she had never seen the prison at Charlestown. I think she started out with a vague feeling that she might find some service to do. At any rate, in some way she came into contact with a man there who had heard of her as a writer. And he asked if she would read some things he had written. She said she would, gladly.

When she had read them she suggested one or two magazines he might submit them to. And before long she had a letter from him saying he had a check for $30 for one of them. Time went on. The man was released and went back to Poland. Then came a letter:

"I am teaching English in one of our universities. I remember your kindness to me. Would you be willing to go and see my friend S —— who has been in prison since he was a boy and who has been learning to be an artist?"

An Artist and a White Cat

Mrs. Anderson went to see the boy; a man he was, by now. She talked with him about painting, and of how he was studying, and he asked her if she could give him some things to practice copying. And one by one she gathered up pictures of family and friends and took them to the artist and he copied them. She showed me one. It had nice feeling. And it made no difference that a critic might have passed it by, for a young Italian, instead of sitting in jail eating his heart out in rebellion, had done it as part of his self-training against a day when he might be free and so reenter the world with an art he could practice.

Mrs. Anderson, who is no sentimentalist, and who thinks people who have committed crimes should pay for them, has done what she could, after having satisfied herself that there is some indication of doubt as to the degree of the crime and the justice of the trial.

Mrs. Anderson is no person to expect to talk about herself. What was she doing now for writing? Well, Mrs. Kay of Emerson had asked her to do a play for children about Dick Whittington and so she had been spending most of her time in the library looking for whatever had been written about Dick Whittington, only to find that nothing much had.

I asked her if she knew what color Dick Whittington's cat was. Why no. Dick Whittington had had a cat, but she had no idea what color it was. She laughed.

"Well, I have a cat, a white cat. Grand. He has gone to the country now with the man and his wife who are opening the cottage. I must look at him and see if he could have been Whittington's cat. However could I have forgotten about the importance of a cat in the play, do you suppose? Well, at least it isn't too late. I wonder where Dick got the cat? And if they walked together at night?"

I left Weld wondering how I'd wait until I found out about Dick Whittington and his cat by way of Isabel Anderson's play.

She Works in a Round Room



MRS. LARZ ANDERSON

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Annie M. Gilbank, Sacramento, Calif.
Miss C. Homoiselle Stuart, Washington, D. C.
Robert Mansell, Highland Park, Ill.
R. Mansell, Highland Park, Ill.
U. S. Waldron, Kansas City, Mo.
L. E. Meller, Dubuque, Ia.
Mrs. G. E. Walker, Swarthmore, Pa.
M. B. Christie, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary E. Rose, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Laura Buch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Betty Lloyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
Raymond Super, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Minnie Dueringer, Cleveland, O.
Miss Florence D. Kope, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Norma E. Walk, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Ernest Remling, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Remling, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. Josephine Howard, Great Falls, Mont.
Joseph Howard, Great Falls, Mont.
Miss Jean McReynolds, Great Falls, Mont.
Mrs. M. M. Marvin, Buffalo, N. Y.
M. M. Marvin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Kellogg Marvin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Yokel, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Mulock, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
Miss Jacquelyn Green, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Miss Marion Ellis, Washington, D. C.
Miss Mary Luksis, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Pearl Gray, East Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Alfarata W. Stewart, Rochester, N. Y.
Gene C. Gray, East Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. E. S. Thurston, Saint John, N. B.
Miss Flora H. Thurston, Saint John, N. B.
Mrs. Hazel S. Richards, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. William H. Robinson, Kerklyn, Pa.
William H. Robinson, Kerklyn, Pa.
Mrs. Anna D. Smith, Toledo, O.
Milton B. Smith, Toledo, O.
I. P. Smith, Toledo, O.
Miss Fannie M. Gernet, Nazareth, Pa.
Mrs. Mary W. Jones, Centerville, Mass.
Mrs. Adella A. Bartlett, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. H. D. Andrews, Portland, Ore.
Miss Zoevelair Andrews, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Sarah Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.
W. Evan Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.
Miss Dorothy Jenson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. P. L. Carr, Cleveland, O.
F. L. Carr, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. R. J. Haire, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Martha Hanna, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Grace Trimble, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles P. Trimble, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Grace Dunseith, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Franklin Harriman, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Henry Dunseith, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Frances M. McCroy, Columbus, O.
Miss Xarepha B. Newdick, Columbus, O.
Miss Emma C. Wolf, Mansfield, O.
Miss Harriet W. Rice, Washington, D. C.
Miss Arlene Ruskin, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Corbin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Jessie W. Corbin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Meta Y. Lykes, Asheville, N. C.
Miss Ada B. Lykes, Asheville, N. C.
Miss Marjorie Martens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise Martens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Martens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
May L. Wise, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edith Dilla, Detroit, Mich.
Hubert J. Wise, Chicago, Ill.
Frank H. Dilla, Detroit, Mich.
W. A. Enscott, Jacksonville, Fla.
Len Gray, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Frank Wood, Charlotte, N. C.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

DELAND, Fla.—Dedication ceremonies at the new church edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Santa Clara Avenue, were reported by the DeLand Sun News and a short description given as follows:

"The new building is situated on Santa Clara Avenue and is substantially built of stucco with deep columned portico and broad steps. The main auditorium will seat 144. The seating capacity can, however, be enlarged to 200 by placing chairs in the foyer which is now used as a reading room. At the rear of the auditorium are rooms for the use of the readers and of the church committees.

"In dedicating the church, the First Reader read substantially as follows:

"'Early in 1915 a little group of nine persons interested in Christian Science agreed to hold meetings at a private home in DeLand. After this had been done for several weeks, the Masonic Lodge Room was rented for Sunday services. Recognition as a regularly organized branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, was granted on May 2, 1916, under the title of "Christian Science Society of DeLand, Florida." In January, 1917, a Reading Room was established, and the work of the Sunday School begun.

"'From 1917 to 1924, services were held in the Lodge Room in the Codrington Building, and from 1924 to 1929, in the Conrad Building on West New York Avenue. In 1919 the Society gave its first Christian Science lecture. In 1924 the lot on which this building stands was purchased, and on March 28, 1926, authority was obtained from The Mother Church changing the name of the organization from Christian Science Society to "First Church of Christ, Scientist, DeLand, Florida." Under this title the Church was incorporated last spring.'"

Pastures Offered as Drought Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—George R. Wheeler, of this city, representative of banking interests and other corporations owning large farm tracts in the State, has announced that he has been authorized to offer live-stock dealers and dairymen of the drought-stricken areas the use of pasture lands under his supervision as a relief measure for the thousands of cattle and other live stock under their control.

Communications have been forwarded to live-stock owners and dairymen, as well as the principal breeders' organizations, in the North and West, advising them of available pasturage open for use until Jan. 1.

According to Mr. Wheeler, pasture lands may be used without charge, except in instances where fencing and repairs are indicated, in which case reimbursement defraying these costs will be required.

South Carolina has in no way been affected by the prolonged dry weather prevalent in other sections, and pasture lands are in excellent condition, according to Mr. Wheeler.

ONTARIO GAME PRESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The opening of a 600-acre fish and game preserve in the Algoma district has been announced by the Ontario Government. Orders prohibiting shooting and fishing in the area become effective immediately. The preserve will be known as the Mississaugua White River Crown Reserve.

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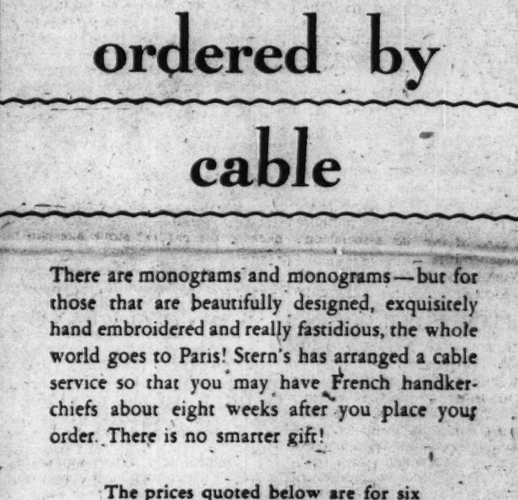
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BAR MAJORITY IN CITY TERMED VOTE ADVANTAGE

Chicago Group Says Result of Dry Poll Will Not Be Accurate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Because of the great number of lawyers in New York, the bar of that State and city has much more weight than is its proper share, as judged by population, in the poll on prohibition now being taken by the American Bar Association. This conclusion is drawn by members of the bar association here after analyzing its membership by states.

There are 718 more members of the bar association in the State of New York than the State would be entitled to on the basis of its population, according to the latest figures available.

Naturally the greater portion of the lawyers of New York State who are members of the American Bar Association hail from New York City. Hence, it is declared, New York City, which is notoriously wet, has an unwarranted influence in the poll.

New York Has Surplus

The State of New York had 3479 members in the American Bar Association at the time of its last published membership report. This is 12.8 per cent of the aggregate of 27,070 within the 48 states and the District of Columbia, but the latest figures from the census give New York State only 10.2 per cent of the total population. Accordingly, if New York's membership in the bar association were limited by the percentage of New York's population to that of the entire country, New York would have 2761 members, instead of 3479. The difference of 718 members represents a surplus of 26 per cent over the State's share as compared with its population.

Chicago also, with its great foreign and wet masses, likewise has an excess number of lawyers qualified to participate in the poll, it is pointed out. Like New York, Illinois has a disproportionate number of lawyers compared with its population, and the bulk of the State's lawyers practice in Chicago.

The excess in Illinois is 749. This is 44 per cent more members than the bar association would have in Illinois if its membership ran parallel with population. Illinois has a membership of 2430 in the bar association, or 8.97 per cent of its total. Illinois' population, however, is only 6.21 per cent of the whole. As gauged by population, Illinois' share of the bar association would be but 1681 members.

Have Special Advantage

The surplus for these two states with the nation's two largest cities amounts to 1467 lawyers. This figure is 5 per cent of the bar association's entire membership.

New York and Chicago, both wet, have therefore a special advantage in determining the outcome of the bar association's referenda, it is said. They are not only qualified to cast the ballots they would be entitled to on a strictly population basis, but perhaps a thousand or more voters beside.

Incidently 15 per cent of the American Bar Association's membership is drawn from the cities of New York and Chicago. The membership in New York City was 2541 and in Chicago 1832, according to the last published list of members.

On the other hand, some of the rural states are short. Evidently they do not have so much weight in the poll as they would if it was conducted on a basis of population. For instance Iowa not only has no surplus of lawyer members, but a deficit of 63.

Iowa has 478 members, while its share of the population would call for 541. Oklahoma has 386 members; its population would give it 525. Kentucky has 418 members, as against 568 by population.

As many of the rural states are dry, it is argued that such as fall below a representation in the poll equivalent to their population do not exert their proper influence, while New York has more than its share. In a measure the American Bar Association is a big city organization, as lawyers here, who are critical of its prohibition inquiry, view it. By this they mean that not simply a larger number but a larger proportion of its members are drawn from the big cities than from the small.

Parenthetically, the membership of the American Bar Association includes only a small share of the lawyers of the country. Its last published directory of members, corrected to Dec. 10, 1929, gives 27,070 in the 48 states and the District of Columbia. According to a committee report made to the association's recent convention here, the 1920 census showed 122,790 lawyers in the nation.

Illinois Law Aide Voices Opposition to Referendum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Protesting the American Bar Association's poll on the prohibition question, F. Cunningham, Assistant Attorney-General of Missouri, has added his name to the list of association members opposed to the proposed referendum.

A letter in which Mr. Cunningham explained his views to the executive committee of the Bar Association was printed in the Union Signal, organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. Cunningham said he voted "no" on the question of holding the referendum because he was opposed to using the American Bar Association to further the purposes of the wets.

"Obligations of the members of the association are individual and personal," he wrote, "whether they relate to political, religious or economic affairs, and the association surely will not undertake to bind its members on any such questions. Assuming that there is no intent to bind its members, then the question naturally arises, 'Why take a referendum?'"

Money of Platinum Urged as Price Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The organization of platinum producers throughout the world to control output and price by much the same method as the diamond industry now is controlled, is suggested by Dr. George F. Kunz, gem expert of Tiffany & Co., in an article appearing in the trade annual the Mineral Industry, published annually by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc. Dr. Kunz's plan calls for purchase of platinum by the Government at $50 an ounce for coinage.

Unless the industry is organized and output controlled, Dr. Kunz holds, prices will go down until the higher-cost producers are forced to suspend production. Yet he thinks such coöperation may be difficult, because the Soviet authorities are among the larger platinum producers and that "negotiation with them might prove a stumblingblock."

The advantages of platinum coinage, however, would be considerable, Dr. Kunz declared. A $50 platinum piece would weigh about the same as a $20 gold piece and be 10 per cent smaller, and a $20 platinum piece would be about 20 per cent less in weight than a $10 gold piece and be 30 per cent smaller. One could carry much more platinum money than gold coin, Dr. Kunz suggests.

Old Roman Villa Found Near Madrid

MADRID (AP)—An archæological discovery which has attracted intense interest throughout Spain was being investigated on Sept. 10 in the Madrid suburb of Las Carolinas.

Six tombs containing several skeletons, apparently those of Roman citizens, the remains of a Roman villa, with still more ancient remains underneath, have been uncovered in a gravel pit. The more ancient relics still remain unclassified, but some observers believed they represented a prehistoric settlement.

Coming just after Brig. - Gen. Charles G. Dawes's tour of Spanish points of archæological interest, the discovery has received extraordinary publicity.

Many believe that rich archæological material, both Roman and prehistoric, exists in this vicinity. They think it possible that fossils dating back to the earliest stone age can be found.

THREE NEW MINISTERS SWORN IN FOR PANAMA

PANAMA CITY (AP)—President Harmodio Arosemena swore in three new cabinet ministers Sept. 9, replacing those who had resigned. The new members are: Dr. Daniel Ballen, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice; Dr. Carlos Yoaza Arosemena, Agriculture and Public Works; and Dr. Nicolas Victoria Jis, Finance.

All three of the new ministers are members of the Liberal Party. The Foreign Relations and Public Instruction portfolios will remain vacant temporarily with under-secretaries in charge.

DR. JULIUS KLEIN POINTS TO SIGNS OF BETTER DAYS

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Looks for Boom in Autumn

Reliable barometers of business indicate that the clouds of depression are lifting and that the nation's economic forces will be facing squarely the light of renewed prosperity by October, according to predictions made by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in the September American Magazine.

From the vantage point afforded by his office, where the forces determining the country's economic destiny are analyzed with precision, Dr. Klein is also quoted in the article as making the encouraging statement that business, having started on the upward grade, will undoubtedly proceed much faster than in any similar period of the past.

The State Department issued more than 110,400 passports during the first five months of 1930 which is 6 per cent more than the corresponding period in the boom year of 1929 and 10 per cent more than the first five months of 1928. The domestic hotel business during the first five months of this year was only 2 per cent short of the 1929 occupancy record figures for the five-months' period, and retail trade has reached a sound footing. The number of stockholders in large corporations is steadily increasing. These are among the signposts designated by Dr. Klein as pointing the way out of stagnation.

The consumption of explosives for the first five months of 1930, which was only 10 per cent below the abnormal 1929 figures for the same period, and the increased production and consumption of electric power, were also pointed to by Dr. Klein as bearing out his optimistic viewpoint. Several important industries have added substantially to their pay rolls, chief among them, shipbuilding, with the probability that by early fall the shipyards will be operating to full capacity, he said. Unemployment he cited as substantially reduced according to careful estimates.

"I am sure we can view present-day business activity as warranting far less alarm than is now evident. . . . We are coming each day upon some new and definite signpost of recovery. . . . Business today is an infinitely closer knit unit than it ever was at any previous crucial point," Dr. Klein is quoted as saying.

Dr. Klein warned against new conditions which react sharply upon business recovery, influences which he declared could be greatly offset by constant study and vigilance on the part of business men. Swift transportation, which has increased hand-to-mouth buying, he pointed out, has thrown an increased burden upon the manufacturer which requires his response to every shift in demand. Rapidly changing styles demand tireless vigilance on the part of manufacturers and distributors to avoid forceful reactions, he explained. The crucial foreign trade situation should be watched, he advised. To counteract reactionary effects that may accrue from these situations, Dr. Klein recommended that every business man protect himself by taking advantage of the improved statistics and sound practical advice that are available.

FEW JOBLESS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The department of statistical information announced Sept. 9 that the census of May 15 showed only 86,690 unemployed in all Mexico. This is slightly more than half of 1 per cent of the population. Of these unemployed 13,995 were in the federal district around Mexico City.

NEW YORK CITY

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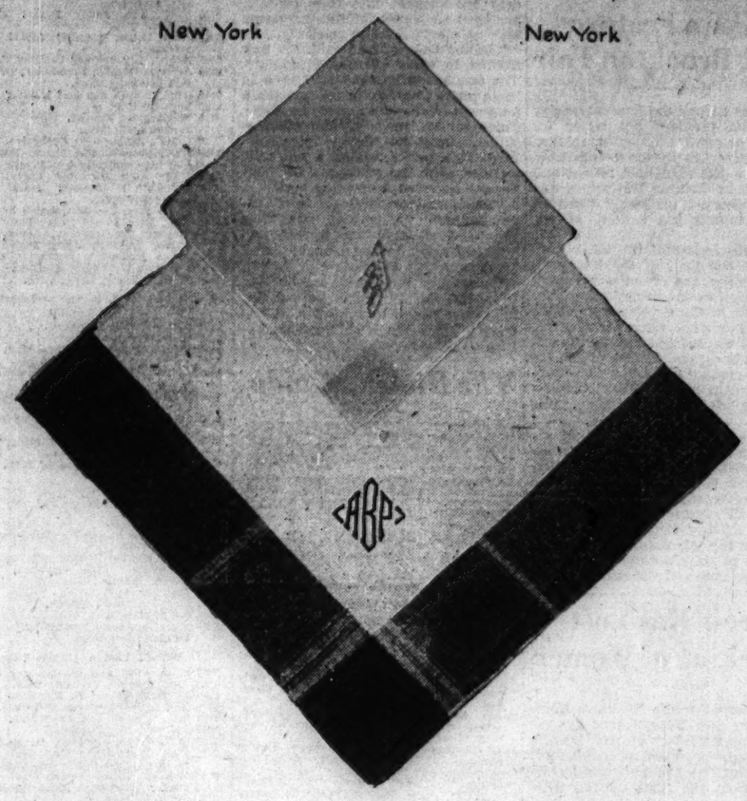
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With colored border, six colors to the half dozen, monogrammed in matching colors For Women
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$7.50

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All white linen, tape bordered, one monogram to the half dozen, hand embroidered in white or six assorted colors For Women
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These handkerchiefs are of a superb quality linen, all white, with tape borders, or with attractively colored borders. The selection of monograms is particularly varied so that individual preferences may be gratified. Monograms will be hand embroidered in white or in smart colors. Orders are now being taken for future delivery.

GROUP 4
All white linen, tape bordered, one monogram to the half dozen, hand embroidered in white or six assorted colors. For Men.
HALF DOZEN
$6.00



GROUP 5
(above)
All white, tape bordered, hand embroidered monogram in white or desired colors For Women
HALF DOZEN
$7.85 to $17.50

Mail and Telephone Orders Will Receive Careful Attention

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HANDKERCHIEFS—FIRST FLOOR

GROUP 6
(below)
All white, tape bordered, hand embroidered monogram in white or desired colors For Men
HALF DOZEN
$13.25 to $39



KINGS LEADER WANTS JOB AS INVESTIGATOR

Steinbrink Offers to Leave County Place If Mayor Will Appoint Him

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An offer to resign his leadership in Kings County if Mayor James J. Walker would name him as inquisitor into corruption and graft charges, now facing the New York City Administration, was made by Meier Steinbrink, Brooklyn Republican leader, at a meeting, Sept. 10, at which the Kings County Republican Committee launched its fall campaign. Mr. Steinbrink made his offer at the close of an address, in which he assailed the present municipal régime and charged Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt with "political cowardice" and of working "hand in glove with Tammany."

Mr. Steinbrink asked to be appointed as commissioner of accounts, "with the distinct understanding and pledge, that any public official he called before him who refused to answer on the ground that it will tend to incriminate or degrade him must be summarily removed from office."

He would be satisfied, he said, with the same appropriation that has been made available to the present Tammany Commissioner of Accounts, James A. Higgins, who has been given wide powers of subpœna by the Mayor to investigate city departments.

Mr. Steinbrink charged, among other things, that the administration had made exorbitant awards in connection with the purchase of sites for schools and parks and property for other public purposes, was guilty of favoritism in the department of taxes and that corruption existed in the letting of city contracts, notably those for street cleaning and garbage removal.

"Then the people will understand," he said, "why with an increase of 38 per cent in population from 1913 to 1930, our city budget has risen from $192,000,000 in 1913 to $559,000,000 under Jimmy Walker, or 290 per cent, while the bonded indebtedness has risen from $1,164,000,000 to $2,075,000,000."

Meanwhile an unprecedented step was taken by Mayor Walker Sept. 10 to expedite the search for the missing Supreme Court justice, Joseph Force Crater, when he requested a special meeting of the board of aldermen to appropriate a $5000 reward for information regarding the whereabouts of the jurist.

While these developments were unfolding, T. C. T. Crain, district attorney, in a letter to Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, raised the question of the practicability of a John Doe hearing before some city magistrate that would make possible an "open, public, systematic and thorough investigation" into Justice Crater's disappearance.

Mr. Corrigan's reply Sept. 11 expressed willingness to acquiesce in such a move but voiced doubt that any legal authority could be shown to warrant the action.

Hamilton Ward, Attorney General, in an address before the Republican Club of the Seventh Assembly District, Sept. 10, urged that the case of George F. Ewald, former Tammany magistrate, to which he has been assigned by Governor Roosevelt, to investigate the corruption charges surrounding the Ewald appointment, be kept free of politics.

Hiram C. Todd, who has been appointed by Mr. Ward as special prosecutor in the Ewald case, made public a list of 22 witnesses headed by Mayor Walker who have been directed to appear before the extraordinary grand jury which will convene on the case Sept. 15.

Gas Use a Feature at Brockton Fair

How gas keeps the house warm day and night, provides hot water for shower or bath, cooks breakfast, freezes ice cubes in the refrigerator, disposes of the household refuse, and helps out in washing the dishes and in the laundry, is strikingly displayed at an unusual gas exhibit at the Brockton Fair.

Occupying one-half the total space of the second floor of the Industrial Arts Building, the exhibit graphically depicts the rapid strides that have been made in the development of the gas industry since the early nineties, when gas was used merely for illumination. The central feature of the exhibit is a modern home in which function, in plain view, all the comfort-providing devices that gas makes possible.

The most novel uses displayed are the "flame that freezes," as the gas refrigeration has been styled, incineration, and laundry conveniences. A committee representing the gas companies and manufacturers of gas appliances in New England, under the chairmanship of John Tullie, sales manager of the Brockton Gas Light Company, arranged the exhibit.

Andrew Has Lost Backing of Women

The Massachusetts Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement has indorsed the candidacy of Mrs. Martha N. Brookings in preference to A. Piatt Andrew for the Congressional nomination from the Sixth Suffolk District.

"We do not wish to send to Congress," a statement read, "men who will stand for the disgraceful minority represented by Mr. La Guardia and Mr. Celler, where Mr. Andrew would stand if returned on his wet platform. This is not the platform of President Hoover or the National Republican Committee."

In an address at Lynn, Mrs. Henry Peabody was quoted by the law enforcement Committee as saying that, "the great issue for Massachusetts is observance of law; that the women in Essex County in their voting must send only men and women into public office who believe in keeping the law and endeavoring to enforce it."

IRISH MASON FAVORS ENGLISH WORLD LODGE

Rt. Wor. John Crawford, Provincial Grand Master for the Grand Lodge of Ireland, who is in New England as a representative of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the international cup races to be sailed off Newport, R. I., in a few days, was a guest at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Massachusetts, held in Boston Sept. 10. Mr. Crawford spoke in favor of an alliance of all English-speaking Masons throughout the world, under general supervision of a world Grand Lodge.

Dr. Carl A. Felt, presiding master of International Lodge of Peiping, China, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was also a guest at the meeting. Herbert W Dean, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, presided, and outlined his recent trip to the seven lodges in China that are under jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

Conference Method Succeeds at Rollins

With students coming from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, China, Turkey, Japan and other countries, Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla., opens its fall term the latter part of this month.

Dr. Hamilton Holt, its president, stated Sept. 11 on his way through Boston that the conference system established four years ago at the college, under which professor and student are brought into close contact, has been the cause for the increasing interest among foreign students.

"Rollins College," he said, "is now limited to some 470 undergraduates. The proportion is about four men to three girls. The first class to have a four-year term graduated in June. This year we have, besides overseas students, men transferring from Harvard, Yale and Bowdoin. I am fully satisfied as to the wisdom of the conference installed four years ago."

"The emphasis and focus of responsibility," he pointed out, "has been shifted from the faculty and administration to the students. And because young people really accept responsibility very well and because they like being treated as adults, they soon lose, if they have it on entrance, the average student's resistance to things academic."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 12

Vocal and Instrumental

Light Opera Gems (CBS—T). Mixed quartet directed by Channon Collinge. 4.

"Five Radio Luminaries" (WEAF Chain). Sam Herman, xylophonist; Andy Sanella; Breen and de Rose; Welcome Lewis. 7:30.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers, male quartet; orchestra direction Rosario Bourdon (Cities Service—WEAF—T). 8.

"Lady Bugs," piano duo; Louis Conrad, novelty vocalist; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ Chain). 9.

Josef Koestner's Orchestra; male chorus (Armour—WJZ—T). Featuring special arrangements of "Great Day." 9:30.

"Quakers" Salute Virginia (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; orchestra. 10.

"Underneath the Southern Stars" (WEAF Chain). Male octet; orchestra. 10.

RKO Theater of the Air (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF—T). Orchestra direction Milton Schwarzwald. 10:30.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; male quartet (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

Service Band

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 8:30.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T). Charles Hart directs orchestra in concert beginning with Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture. 4.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier's dinner music. 6:05.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11:15.

Recitals

Ramblers Trio (WEAF—T). Male trio with William Wirges, pianist. 6:30.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). Plays Debussy's "La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin." 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Morgan Trio (WJZ Chain). Chopin's "Minute Valse" to begin with. 8:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Ann Leaf at the organ (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

Rhythmic Music

Carl Rupp's WXYZ Capitvators (CBS—T). 8.

Ted Florito's Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

"Chocolateers" (Nestle—WJZ Chain). Nat Brusiloff's orchestra; Frank Crumit. 8.

Eskimos (Cliequot Club—WEAF Chain). Harry Reser, his banjo, his dogs and his orchestra. 9.

"Dancing Yesterdays" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich and his orchestra play hits of past seasons. 10:45.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra; Will Osborne's Orchestra; Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 11, 11:30; 12.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Characteristic Music

The Six Crocketts (CBS—T). Hill billy entertainment. 7.

"The Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). Oriental music directed by George Shackley as setting for sketch of British Secret Service adventures in India. 8.

Lucille Barrow Turner (Natural Arch—WJZ Chain). Negro folk songs. 8:45.

Radio 3rd add Dialer Friday Pac

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

"Nit Wits" present "Shore Acres" (CBS—T). Bradford Browne and his cohorts proceed with their "brighter drama" campaign. 8.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). World War bombardment which has been echoing so noticeably on theater screens of late, also agitates the microphone. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). A little private fighting of a more romantic variety. 10:30.

Talks

Edgar Wallace on "American Crime from an English Viewpoint" (WEAF Chain). His books may have kept you awake far into the night—but this talk is in the afternoon. Mr. Wallace speaks in London. 4:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WEEI). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45.

"Prediction Interviews" (Wrigley—CBS—T). Christy Walsh interviews Tad Jones. 10:30.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "In the Spotlight"; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, The Toddy Party; children's stories.
5:45 Julie Houle, pianist; Albert Pancon, violinist.
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Spelling Bee.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Political talk.
7:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Kane's Lovenesters Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Rudy Valee and his Connecticut Yankees.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Queen Elizabeth"; soloists; male quartet; string ensemble.
9:30 Pareo Plan Players: sketch and music.
10:00 NBC, RCA Victor Hour: Polly Walker, musical comedy star; James Melton, tenor; Leonard Joy's High Hatters; Serge Kotlarsky, violinist; orchestra direction Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Tirrell Ensemble.
5:30 Stock quotations.
5:53 Plymouth Contest; Road Man.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 Agricultural markets; baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys: male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief—Floyd Gibbons.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Sentinels.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Political talk.
8:00 Philco program.
8:30 "Criminal Law," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Knox-Dunlap orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Wilfard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble; male quartet; Thomas Waller, pianist.
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 "First Alarm"; sketch.
10:45 Political talk.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m.)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists; time.
6:00 N. Y., N. H. & H. Excursionists.
6:15 The Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:30 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:45 Political talk; baseball.
7:00 CBS, Fro-Joy Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club: soloists; male quartet; dance orchestra.
8:00 Political talks; music.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 Political talks.
9:15 Musical Interlude.
9:25 Political talk.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story sketches.
10:00 CBS, "Romany Pejteran"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 Casa Loma Orchestra, Lido-Venice opening.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Studio Program.
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Billy Dooley's Westminster Roof Orchestra; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh.

Use of City Funds Urged as Labor Aid

Plans for a final 1930 drive to increase employment, by utilizing the more than $2,000,000 which remains in unexpended balances in city department appropriations, for the pushing of projects which might otherwise be held over until 1931, were laid before city department heads by Mayor James M. Curley, Sept. 11.

The Mayor estimated that the unexpended balances now available in the Park Department amounted to $750,000; in the Traffic and Highway Departments $1,500,000 and in various other departments $500,000.

Confronted with the question of how highway construction could be carried on during the winter, he pointed out that an open winter such as last year would permit work to be done, and added that at least the department could go as far as it could even though it cost a bit more.

TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass. (AP)—The Fisk Rubber Company will increase Sept. 15 its product of production schedule from four to five days a week, it was announced Sept. 10. The change affects 1700 employees. The four days schedule has been in effect several months.

World Court Month by Month

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—One of the most difficult problems with which the World Court has had to deal in recent weeks, was the interpretation of the Greco-Bulgarian Convention respecting reciprocal emigration.

The court had been asked for an advisory opinion on certain questions, as a difference of opinion had arisen between Greece and Bulgaria concerning the exact meaning of the so-called "communities," and all other questions connected with the dissolving of these communities by emigration of their members and the liquidation of their properties.

This problem was of a very intricate and highly technical nature, and so is of course the advisory opinion which the court had to deliver. Generally speaking, one might say that the court took the standpoint of the Greek Government as to the determination of the nature of a "community."

The Court held that the meaning of the "community" had to be taken in the Oriental sense of the word, namely, the existence of a group of persons living in a given country or locality, having a race, religion, language and traditions of their own, and united by the identity of such race, religion, language and traditions in a sentiment of solidarity, with a view to preserving their traditions, maintaining their form of worship, securing the instruction and upbringing of their children in the foreign country in accordance with the traditions of their race, and mutually assisting one another.

The Court did not attach any importance to the question of whether these communities possess a juridical personality in the legal sense of the word or not, and it recognized that in any case the communities contemplated could possess property.

As to the liquidation of the property of dissolved communities, the Court came nearer to the Bulgarian standpoint, and decided that the emigrants, who were members of the former community, were entitled to the benefit of the proceeds of the liquidated property. Considering that the communities within the meaning of the Convention are of a character exclusively minority and racial, however, the state to which they are racially akin cannot from this circumstance derive any right to the movable property or to the proceeds of the liquidation of the immovable property of a dissolved community whose members are dispersed or absent.

It is hoped that this advisory opinion of the World Court, which will be formally transmitted to the Mixed Emigration Commission by the Council of the League of Nations this month, will allow the commission in a comparatively short time to perform the whole of its task.

* * *

The second, and it is hoped last, phase of the French-Swiss zone case has begun, and Switzerland and France have deposited their memoranda on this question with the World Court. The final pleadings in this free zone (Gex district) case are scheduled for early in October, and by then it will be seen whether the whole problem can be dealt with before the end of this year or not. If not the Peace Palace would have to harbor two World Courts next year, as the judges, who once take up a case, are responsible until it is finished, while the newly elected judges assume their duties by Jan. 1, 1931.

* * *

As to the situation of the acceptance of the Court protocols, it may be remembered that, in the period under review, Canada ratified the Optional Clause on July 28. This brings the number of states having bound themselves by the clause to 30.

On the other hand, only about one-half of the states signatories to the Court Statute have ratified the protocol concerning the revision of the statute. The Council of the League of Nations will therefore have to consider which action should be taken under these circumstances, and so this point is inscribed on the agenda of the Council.

* * *

The future composition of the World Court as it will emerge from the forthcoming elections at Geneva, is a subject of great importance. President Pessoa of Brazil, as the result of unforeseen circumstances, has left The Hague and the Court for good. It is certain that he will not accept reëlection, although his name appears on the list of candidates for the new Court.

This list for the World Court has recently been published at Geneva. Two elections are due to be held, one to elect all the members of the Court for the year starting Jan. 1, 1931, and another to elect a successor to Charles E. Hughes for the last three months of the current year. The list for the first election contains 55 names, out of which 15 are to be elected. On that list the following American names appear:

Frank B. Kellogg, Roscoe Pound, Dr. James Brown Scott, George W. Wickersham, John Henry Wigmore and Elihu Root.

The majority of the present members of the Court again appear on the list of candidates, namely, 12 out of 15, but it is known that not all will accept reëlection, as, for instance, Dr. Max Huber, the Swiss judge, who acts as the vice-president at present. The second list, for the filling of the place that became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hughes, contains 11 names, of which nine are American. They comprise the same American names as the first list and in addition the following:

Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, Prof. Phillip Jessup and Prof. George Grafton Wilson. It may be remembered that at the first election for the World Court in 1921 the list of candidates contained some 200 names, each country having the right to propose four names, two of its own nationality and two foreigners.

The reason that the present list contains only 55 names is that a great many countries have proposed the same names, which may be considered as a remarkable indication of better international coöperation and understanding, showing how much progress has been made in the last ten years in this respect. A few countries also have limited themselves to the names of two persons of their own nationality.

In some quarters, the fear has been expressed that political considerations rather than judicial qualifications will sway the forthcoming elections. It is pointed out here, however, that the scope of any political influence which may be exercised must remain limited to the desire of a nation to secure the election of a judge of its own nationality.

Specialized Shops Urged on Gift Men

Solution of the price problem between the small gift shop and the wholesaler lies with the shopkeeper, who should specialize on a few articles instead of displaying a miscellaneous assortment of goods, was the opinion expressed by Fred Salmen of the American Manufacturers and Associated Companies, one of the speakers at the dinner of the National and New England Gift and Art Associations in Boston Sept. 10.

"As long as the small gift shop is unable to buy in large quantities from the wholesaler, and by so doing to compete with chain stores, it must pay a slightly higher price for articles," Mr. Salmen said. "One solution of the profit problem is for the proprietor to devote his attention to a few articles rather than filling his shelves with goods similar to those offered by other shops."

A pronounced increase in the size of orders placed during the last few months throughout the East was reported by Emmett White, president of the National Gift and Art Association. Mr. White stated that during the last eight years the gift shop business has grown to a recognized commercial group of 10,000 members.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was voted that the New England and National Gift and Art Associations should select Monday of each annual gift show week for a round table dinner.

WAILING WALL ISSUE ROUSES RABBI'S UNION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—A cable protesting any compromise of the wailing wall question which admits Arab ownership of the wall has been sent by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America to Chief Rabbi Kook of Palestine, Rabbi El Silver of this city, president of the union, announced Sept. 10.

The cable was sent in response to press reports that Vaad Haleumi of Palestine has declined to declare the Arabs real owners of the wall in return for permission for Jews to pray there. Rabbi Silver declared that such an agreement would be against the Jewish religion.

Hultman Summons District Captains

Carrying forward his plan to obtain closer coöperation between the various departments of the Boston police service, Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, on Sept. 10 held the first of a series of regular meetings at police headquarters with his entire corps of district captains.

The commissioner did not reveal publicly the exact nature of the meeting, stating only that he was bringing into the police department a practice which he conducted as fire commissioner. His experience as fire and building commissioner, he said, had taught him the value of get-together meetings for the purpose of exchanging ideas.

It is also believed that the commissioner intends to prepare his men at this time for the tercentenary week in Boston which starts Sept. 15. He stated that the meetings will continue probably semi-monthly or monthly.

Rockefeller Road to Cost $4,000,000

BAR HARBOR, Me. (AP)—Fourteen miles of public highway on Mt. Desert Island will be built by John D. Rockefeller Jr., at a cost of $4,000,000, it was announced Sept. 10 by George B. Dorr, superintendent of Acadia National Park.

The project will employ 500 men three years. Mr. Dorr said Mr. Rockefeller has his engineers' reports at hand but has not announced when work on the road will be started.

Mr. Rockefeller has built approximately 40 miles of public motor and carriage roads on the island, in the Seal Harbor section of which is located his luxurious summer home.

IMMIGRATION CHECK IS URGED DELAYED

Captains of passenger steamers calling at Boston en route to New York from foreign ports recommend to the Boston Port Authority that arrangements be made with the Federal Government, if possible, to postpone the checking of the crew by the immigration officials until the ship reaches New York in order to expedite the arrival and departure of the vessel at Boston.

Under the Federal law, the crews of all ships from foreign ports must be carefully checked at the first American port visited. This causes considerable delay particularly when a vessel only remains at the pier from 30 minutes to an hour and in view of the fact that the ship's crew is not allowed shore leave during this period.

SWIFT PUT ON COMMISSION

Gov. Frank G. Allen has announced the appointment of Willard E. Swift, president of the United States Envelope Company in Worcester, as a member of the special commission to investigate the subject of retirement allowances for employees of the Commonwealth and of the Metropolitan District Commission, authorized under Chapter 49 of the Resolves of the present year.

Providence Group Seeks Completion of S. N. E. Railway

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Intimation that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked within 60 days to authorize Providence interests to complete the Southern New England Railroad between this city and Palmer, Mass., was expressed Sept. 10 at a meeting of the Port Development Committee of Providence Chamber of Commerce.

Clemens J. France, head of the industrial bureau of the Chamber, was instructed by the committee to invite a prominent Washington (D. C.) attorney to meet the group here preparatory to presenting the plea of the organization to the commission.

In a prepared statement issued to the press, the committee asserted it would fight control by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the principal transportation facilities, by rail and water, to this city. Control of the New Haven Railroad by the Pennsylvania would result in the destruction of the terminal character of the New Haven road, as well as of the Boston & Maine and other New England roads, the committee declared.

The Providence Chamber of Commerce holds an option to buy the right of way of the defunct Southern New England Railroad, which was partially completed a number of years ago.

SEIZED LIQUOR GOES TO CENTRAL STATION

Liquor confiscated by Boston police and heretofore stored in district stations will be kept in the basement of police headquarters henceforth, according to an order issued Sept. 9 by Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner.

Immediately upon the seizure of liquor, district captains will be required to notify police headquarters which will send out a truck to transport the material to the new storage location. Once at police headquarters the liquor will be removed only by order of the superintendent, the new ruling states.

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PRIMARY VOTES BRING CHANGES IN SENATE ROLL

Five 'Lame Ducks' Result in Nine States—Drys Make Gains

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The primary defeat of Coleman L. Blease (D.), Senator from South Carolina, by James F. Byrnes, prohibitionist and for 13 years a House member, and of Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, by Gov. Huey P. Long of the same State, means further changes in the upper house and brings the toll of "lame duck" Senators so far to five. Added to these five are the six other Senators who have announced that they will voluntarily resign when the session ends.

Observers here are inclined to feel that what the Senate gains in prestige by the substitution of Mr. Byrnes for Mr. Blease in South Carolina, it is likely to lose by the Louisiana result, where Governor Long's actions are assailed as "high-handed." The primaries in the South are equivalent to election. William J. Harris, in Georgia, a strong dry Democrat, easily defeated John M. Slaton, former Governor.

In Michigan, James Couzens (R.), was renominated for the Senatorship by a vote of two to one. Among representatives, Louis C. Cramton (R.), dry floor leader in the House, was believed to have defeated his wet opponent, but a recount was possible. Grant M. Hudson (R.), a dry Representative, was defeated by Mour H. Pearson, a wet.

Seymour H. Person, State Senator, and Jesse P. Wolcott, a Port Huron attorney, were placed ahead of Mr. Hudson and Mr. Cramton, respectively, in Michigan; Ralph A. Horr won over Mr. Miller. In both Michigan and Washington, other House members either were leading their opponents or had no opposition from renomination.

Colorado selected George H. Shaw as the Republican and Edward P. Costigan as the Democratic candidate for the Senatorial post to be vacated by Lawrence C. Phipps, Republican.

Arizona chose George W. P. Hunt for the eighth time as its Democratic candidate for the Governorship now held by John C. Phillips, a Republican.

In South Carolina, the Democratic contest for the governorship was so closely contested by Olin D. Johnston and Ibra C. Blackwood that the prospect arose there would be a demand for a recount.

In Washington, Albert Johnson, L. H. Hudson and J. W. Summers, all Republicans and all understood to be drys, were renominated. Wets got some comfort from the victory of Ralph A. Horr over John F. Miller, the leader a veteran dry.

Other gubernatorial nominations included: Michigan, Wilber M. Brucker, Republican; New Hampshire, Albert W. Noone, Democrat, and Vermont, Stanley C. Wilson, Republican; Park H. Pollard, Democrat.

Other political developments included the charge by John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut and majority floor leader, that John J. Raskob is "personally underwriting" the Democratic national organization. In support of his contention, Mr. Tilson cited the latest report of the Democratic Party's expenses submitted by James W. Gerard, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

"This report shows," he said, "that from June 1, 1930, to Aug. 31, 1930, Mr. Raskob financed the Democratic organization almost alone. During that time he advanced a total of $40,000, while all other contributions listed in the treasurer's report totaled $150.

"Mr. Gerard's report showed that Mr. Raskob's 'loans' to his personally underwritten organization amounted to $190,000 up to Aug. 31, 1930. Mr Raskob's $40,000 'loaned' during the quarter covered by Mr. Gerard's report was divided into four units of $10,000, advanced on June 6, July 2, July 18, and Aug. 13. During that same period there was expended by the organization, $45,406.60."

Salesmanship Laws Unification Urged

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference dealt on Sept. 10 with the question of the unification of the laws of commercial salesmanship. A resolution was passed declaring that national committees should be set up in all countries to study and prepare such unification.

Sir John Sandeman Allen in announcing that his delegation abstained from vote on this resolution said that the British view was that unification could not give favorable results. British and Dominion commerce was based on usages and customs, with arbitration in case of disagreements. Commercial methods, he said, changed too often for unification to be useful.

The conference afterward discussed the question of an international by-law on migration. It expressed the opinion that all difficulties could be removed by agreements between the different nations, so that mothers and children remaining in the country of emigration might receive the maintenance recognized by law.

It also expressed the hope that legislation of interested nations would take into consideration in laws relating to the effective suppression of bigamy, that the legitimate wife might on every occasion obtain protection of her rights, even if she remained behind when her husband emigrated.

BRIAND PUTS PAN-EUROPA UP TO LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

ished by and integrated with the League of Nations.

M. Briand frankly recognized the difficulties confronting the federation. After years of discussion, said M. Briand, 27 European nations can only conclude that their collaboration is "of capital importance for the maintenance of peace." This was the resolution passed on Sept. 8. Repeating it M. Briand said: "What follows? For what follows is a different matter. When it is a question of proceeding to concrete decision, establishing a link of union, a federal link between the powers who have still so many preoccupations, it is necessary to proceed prudently and not make a gesture which retards the enterprise one is seeking."

Here is M. Briand's final admission: The United States of Europe must be a gradual, evolutionary, regional agreement rather than an artificial political framework drafted overnight. As a political gesture conceived in the interests of French foreign policy, the idea of European federation appears now surrendered. But as "a principle of coöperation" between European states under the ægis of the League it will receive careful consideration at the present session and in the following months.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK TO COACH 40 SINGERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will devote a large part of her time this winter to giving special instruction and coaching to 40 young singers, according to an announcement on Sept. 10 by the National Broadcasting Company, of which Mme. Schumann-Heink is operatic counsel. She will take, not only those who need final coaching, but pupils who show promise, but never have had a lesson.

"I want some pupils whom I can direct every step of the way, from their first vocal lesson to their débuts," she said. To select pupils who show promise of becoming successful professionally, Mme. Schumann-Heink will hold auditions beginning on Oct. 1.

Wet Stand of Gov. Roosevelt May Bring Out Dry Candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

sentment" against the results of the dry laws that action was imperative.

The Governor said he favored the enactment of a twenty-first amendment to the Constitution which would repeal the Eighteenth, and establish in its place state control of the liquor traffic and local option. There must be "some definite assurance," however, he said, that "by no possibility at any time or in any place can the old saloon come back."

It was the Eighteenth Amendment itself that was at fault, he charged, and declared that improvement in the existing situation was not to be achieved by the "Volstead Act or the Jones Act, or any other piece of mere legislation, federal or state."

"The force of the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment can be eliminated, of course," his letter continues, "only by a new constitutional amendment. This would supersede and abrogate the Eighteenth Amendment and substitute therefor a new constitutional provision.

"The fundamentals of a new amendment must be the restoration of real control over intoxicants to the several states. The sale of intoxicants through state agencies should be made legal in any state of the Union where the people of that state desire it, and conversely the people of any state should have the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicants, if they so wish, within its own borders.

"It is therefore clear to me that it must remain not only the right, but the duty, of the Federal Government to protect states which continue to prohibit the sale of intoxicants.

Against Return of Saloon

"Furthermore I am positive in saying that there must be some definite assurance that by no possibility at any time or in any place can the old saloon come back. Therefore, control of any intoxicants should be wholly inthe hands of the states or of state agencies.

"Finally, there should be definite recognition of the extension of home rule to the lower sub-divisions of government. In other words, a recognition of the right of cities, villages or towns by popular vote to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within their own borders, even though intoxicants may be sold in other parts of the State through state agencies."

Dry leaders characterized the Governor's scheme as a "move to put the State in a bartender's apron" and held it to be unfeasible and impractical. The time required to enact a new amendment would be long, they said, especially in view of the strong dry sentiment in the country, which had not veered so sharply, it was held, as the wet agitation in the eastern states, chosen as the chief battleground by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, would indicate. Both the Eighteenth and the Nineteenth Amendments had illustrated, they declared, the lengthy process it was to gain the necessary two-thirds in Congress to propose a new amendment and the requisite three-fourths of the states for its ratification.

Fred A. Victor, superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League, declared that the Governor's repeal scheme ignored the lesson of experience.

"Both Governor Roosevelt and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler," he said, "in demanding the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the return of control of the liquor traffic to the states, deliberately ignore 15 years of experience with that method. During the entire period of state control, drinking increased, crime increased, corruption increased, and the consumption of intoxicating liquor increased 150 per cent in 40 years. If Governor Roosevelt thinks a bung-starter a good emblem under which to run for the Presidency, he must be taught by the same experience that Governor Smith had that there is no political victory in booze in this republic."

Step Back, Fisher Says

Dr. Irving Fisher, widely known economist of Yale University, from his summer home at Narragansett Pier, R. I., characterized the Roosevelt scheme as "a step backward." It was equally vague, he said, with the repeal scheme of Dwight W. Morrow, Republican senatorial candidate in New Jersey, regarding the practical problems that would be presented in a state control system.

"Both Mr. Morrow and Mr. Roosevelt," Dr. Fisher said, "have left out any explanation of how they are going to protect the dry states from the wet states; that is the whole problem. Both have glossed over how it would be possible, without using customs houses between the states, without any federal control present, to add thousands of miles of frontier to be guarded against bootleggers. What would actually happen, unless that problem can be solved, is to bring us back exactly where we were before we had prohibition, when it was impossible to protect the dry states against the wet. It was because of that impossibility that we went on to national prohibition. In other words this Roosevelt proposal looks to me like a step backward, not forward."

Robert Corradini, head of the World League Against Alcoholism, said that in advocating government control, Governor Roosevelt "shows a woeful lack of information as to substitutes for prohibition."

"In the Canadian provinces," Mr. Corradini said, "the uniform experience is an increase in the consumption of alcohol. In advocating state control, Governor Roosevelt is a generation behind the times. Apparently he has been stampeded by popular clamor into taking such an unstatesmanlike attitude or else he is the victim of political expedience in an effort to drown the revelations of corruption in the city of New York with the liquor question."

Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, said the Roosevelt announcement would have strong effect on the Governor's chances for election as President on the Democratic ticket in 1932. Even though he should get the nomination, Mr. High said, he could not be elected, "but would walk exactly the same trail as Governor Smith followed."

"There is nothing original in the Roosevelt scheme," Mr. High continued. "It duplicates that advocated by Mr. Morrow in New Jersey, and is a return to the old unsatisfactory system of liquor control by the states."

Tidal Wave Yet to Come

Strong political repercussion was expected in all quarters from the Roosevelt statement. That his stand would be used by Republican leaders to influence Mr. Tuttle, in less radical directions than it is believed he is inclined, was not doubted in some political quarters. The Governor's move was regarded by many political observers as timed to confuse still further the Republican indecision on the wet-dry issue and to steal some of Mr. Tuttle's thunder should he, too, decide to come out for repeal.

Conservative leaders hold that the only hope for the Republican Party this fall is to stand by Republican national policies and in so far as Republican state chairman, William J. Maier, is concerned, every effort is being made to this end to "try to save the party."

Mr. Tuttle has been informed by the drys that they will be satisfied with a statement from him that he would stand for rigid and effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment as long as it is a part of the Constitution, but that otherwise dry support would be withheld from his candidacy. There was reason to believe, it was said in quarters usually informed, that Mr. Tuttle would not take the nomination unless he could get the support of both factions of the Republican Party.

An anti-prohibition policy has been a tenet of the Democratic national platform for 10 years. The Governor's declaration, it is held here, makes it reasonably certain that the Democratic state convention will put a repeal plank in the state platform this year for the first time in the history of the party in New York.

Du Pont Brothers Bolt G. O. P. on Wet Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del. — Irenee du Pont, vice-president of the board of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, has joined his brother, Pierre du Pont, in bolting the Republican Party, of which he has been a member all his life. His action follows the refusal of the Delaware Republican Convention, held in Dover Sept. 9, to nominate wet candidates.

Mr. du Pont, in a letter to Thomas F. Bayard, one-time United States Senator, and a wet who was seeking the Republican senatorial nomination, declared he would neither vote for nor contribute to the election expenses of the candidates nominated.

"I have been a Republican all my life," Mr. Du Pont said in part, "and I am dismayed my party can take the position of disregarding the most pressing question before the country. Yesterday they nominated candidates for senator and representative. They are both either dry or straddlers. I cannot vote for either of them, and, of course, will not contribute to their election expenses."

The Republican convention renominated Daniel O. Hastings, for the Senate, and nominated Robert G. Houston for the House of Representatives.

PEACEMAKERS WORK IN DOBRUDJA AFFAIR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—It has now been established that the recent crime in the Dobrudja was committed by local Bulgarians and not by those crossing the frontier from Bulgaria as was first believed in official circles here. This discovery relieves the Ruman-Bulgarian tension but at the same time adds fuel to the local fire, especially as Macedonians threaten reprisals.

Six arrests have been made, but both groups are holding meetings, appealing for protection, each fearing the other. Following the sending of increased armed forces by the Government, announced on Sept. 10, peacemakers are now trying to reconcile both the peoples through conferences, as the gendarme system seems a failure.

MacMILLAN BACK FROM ARCTIC; PLANS 1931 TRIP

Fourteenth Journey to Include Charting of Ice Cap by Airplane

WISCASSET, Me. (AP)—Plans for his fourteenth trip into the arctic, in 1931, embracing a 1000-mile air journey to Labrador and the charting by airplane of the vast ice cap on the top of the world, were explained by Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan hardly before his thirteenth northern venture had ended here.

The explorer and his party, including seven Chicago boys in their "teens," arrived Sept. 10 in the veteran schooner Bowdoin after a 6000-mile cruise to Labrador, Iceland, and Greenland. The expedition has been on the move since June. Commander MacMillan said the trip was more a pleasure cruise than for the purpose of gathering data although many specimens of Greenland cod were brought back for study and observation by the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

The expedition mapped out for 1931 is of purely research nature.

"I propose to get data at Baffin Land which will definitely determine whether the ice cap is receding or advancing," Commander MacMillan said.

An airplane which has been constructed at Downey, Calif., for the expedition will be used in conjunction with the Bowdoin in charting the region and explorations of the territory will be made by air, the explorer explained. He said he planned to fly the craft non-stop from Wiscasset to Nain, Labrador, in company with Charles Rocheville of Downey, former navy flier. The plane has a cruising radius of 6000 miles.

Preparations for gauging the movement of the great ice cap in Baffin Land were made in the 1929 expedition. Markers were established in vast ice fields and photographs were taken at various locations.

"By checking these markers and taking other photographs next year we expect to arrive at some conclusion as to whether the world may expect another ice age in the future," he said. He indicated that other valuable data were expected to be forthcoming through the increased radius of exploration made possible by the use of the plane.

The party this year established an electric light system at the Eskimo school at Nain, and attended the 1000th anniversary of the Althing, the Iceland Parliament.

Union Progressing in Organizing South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Efforts of the American Federation of Labor to organize southern workers, particularly those employed in the textile industry, is meeting with marked success, it was declared at the quarterly meeting of Executive Council of the Federation here on Sept. 8.

As spokesman for the council, William Green, president of the federation, declared that organization steps in all southern industries were "progressing satisfactorily. This statement" he said, "is based on the report of Paul J. Smith, veteran organizer, sent into the southern states last January.

"In that length of time, Mr. Smith and his aides have been successful in affiliating 112 local unions, with a total membership exceeding 50,000, with the American Federation of Labor." The work has largely been done, it was said, in Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

"The executive council realizes the importance of this organization work," said Mr. Green, "and by unanimous vote has decided to continue the campaign until we have brought all of the employees into the fold of the American Federation of Labor."

STOCK MARKET IS DECLARED ON VERGE OF RISE

(Continued from Page 1)

get higher protective tariffs, efforts to fix prices, as on agricultural products, and other schemes to control markets legally, can never solve the sales problems of America today.

Careful Planning Needed

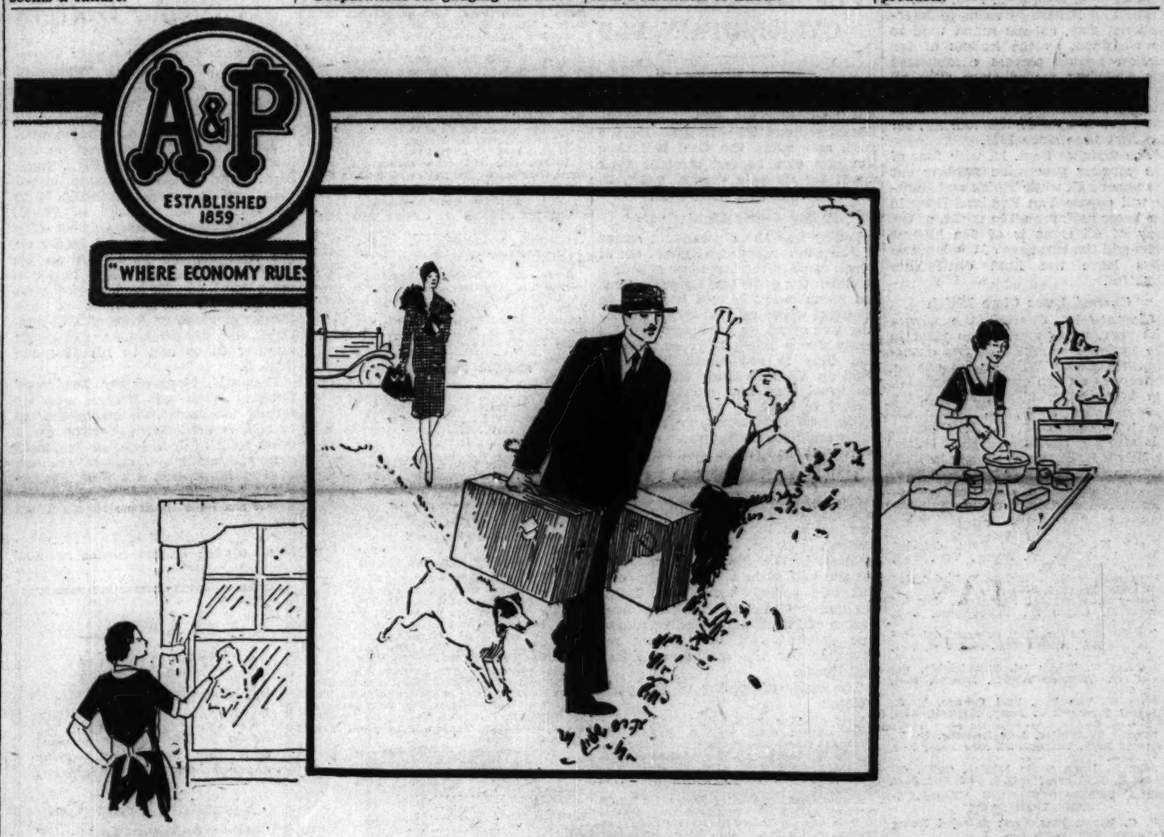
In his address on the "Fall Sales Outlook," Mr. Baldwin emphasized the need of careful and definite planning of all phases of distribution. Concentration of selling efforts in favorable areas was advisable, he said, and named as some of the states in which sales prospects were particularly good, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Asked what would prevent the recurrence of periods of depression such as the present one, Roger W. Babson, in the question period following his address at the opening session of the conference, declared that "some real religion" is what is needed.

"When 51 per cent of the people in the United States have suffered enough from depressions to cause them to substitute honesty for dishonesty, thrift for extravagance, uprightness for uprighteousness, and a desire to serve for the desire to make money at any cost—then there will be an end to depressions," Mr. Babson said.

The Republican Party, he said, must hold together on the prohibition issue, if the business recovery of next year is to be continued and completed in 1932. Business should be back above normal by that time, he predicted.

The trend of newspaper advertising will be upward in 1931, Mr. Babson declared. There will be more and more advertising of nationally distributed products.



Home-Coming SALE

HOME from vacation and a cheerful home-coming, too, for on the shelves of the nearby A&P Food Store you will find choice foods and household necessities that have won national favor . . . brands you know by name because of their high quality. At your nearby A&P Food Store you find these outstanding table and household needs at low prices . . . prices that allow savings that quickly mount into dollars.

This week A&P's "Home-Coming Sale" enables you to replenish your pantry shelves and purchase your household needs at worthwhile savings.

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(Personal)

A great story was written on the motto, "All for one and one for all." A & P customers have built up a great association of housewives on that motto.

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NEW YORK: 50 Barclay St.*
POUGHKEEPSIE: 366 Main St.*
ROCHESTER: 81 Main St. W.* 381 Main St. E.*
SCHENECTADY: 173 Jay St.
TROY: 86 Congress St.* 342 River St.
YONKERS: 5 Palisade Ave.

CONNECTICUT
STAMFORD: 318 Atlantic St.
BRIDGEPORT: 915 Main St.* 1428 Main St.
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HARTFORD: 292 Asylum St.* 565 Main St.*
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WORCESTER: 227 Main St.* 636 Main St.*
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KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 3



WHAT IS THE EASIEST AND QUICKEST WAY OF CLEANING SILVER?

Place silver in aluminum pan; add ½ cup of Ivory Salt, ¾ cup of soap flakes and cold water to cover silver. Heat to boiling point. Wash silver in hot soapsuds.

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American Sugar Refining Company

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SIX OF YOUNGER GROUP ADVANCE

Bill Tilden and Hunter Only Winners in Veteran Class

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Six of the younger group of American tennis "stars," three still outside of international play, qualified for the quarterfinal round of the singles men's tennis championship of the United States at Forest Hills Sept. 10, as against two of the old-timers whose representatives were eliminated. Only William T. Tilden 2d, seven times national titleholder, and Francis T. Hunter, second ranking player of last year, were able to maintain their positions against the onslaught of the younger generation, though John H. Doeg and John W. Van Ryn, with Gregory S. Mangin as possible internationalists of the past year, having been taken abroad as part of the Davis Cup team, are a year ahead of the newest stars.

Shields Defeats Allison

Francis X. Shields, as victor over Wilmer L. Allison Jr., was the outstanding victor of the day, though the performance of Clifford S. Sutter, of New Orleans, the first outstanding player from the old-time South, who won the United States intercollegiate title, in defeating R. Berkeley Bell, the Texan who has been the storm center of the season, also caused much interest. The score of the latter match was 7—9, 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6. The Shields-Allison match was also of the five-set variety, with the score in favor of the former junior champion at 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

The four British survivors to International Day, as this round used to be classified, as the leaders of the foreign seeded players encountered the American seeded stars, were all in the discard when play ended for the day, leaving only Americans in the later rounds of the tourney, for the first time since 1925.

The matches Sept. 11, with four of the younger generation fighting out the upper half while Tilden and Hunter will oppose Van Ryn and Doeg in the lower half, are all in doubt, as the play of all eight is of the highest class and the surprises of the last two days leave the final contestants doubtful.

Charest Loses Close Match

Clarence M. Charest, the winner last year, was compelled to yield in the national veterans' singles championship, as Dr. William Rosenbaum, runner-up on two occasions, defeated the Washington player, after being close to defeat, 8—10, 6—3, 6—3; while the internationalist, L. A. Godfree, was also put out after a hard battle, by Henry H. Bassford, winner in 1928, after another hard struggle, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5. The summary:

U. S. MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Fourth Round

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 1—8, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated J. S. Olliff, England, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Samuel B. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, 6—3, 8—2, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated R. Berkley Bell, Austin, Tex., 7—9, 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, 6—4, 8—1, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Frederick J. Perry, England, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated R. N. Williams 2d, New York, 7—5, 8—2, 6—4.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated H. G. N. Lee, England, 8—6, 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated Ewing Galloway, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Thomas Stuggis, New York, defeated Paul Martin, Ossining, N. Y., 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Commander C. C. Gill, U. S. N., defeated Stephen V. Brubans, West New York, N. J., 8—2, 6—1.

Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., defeated Dr. Osmond I. Van Keuren, Monroe, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C., 8—10, 6—3, 6—3.

Herbert Chase, New York, defeated Charles A. Chambers, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Alfred J. Cawse, New York, defeated Dr. Bertrand F. Drake, New Rochelle, N. Y., 8—2, 6—1.

Henry H. Bassford, Bronxville, N. Y., defeated L. A. Godfree, England, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

A Stirring Moment in International Polo Game



Eric C. Pedley, United States (Left), and Capt. C. T. I. Roark, Great Britain. Wide World

U. S. KEEPS POLO CUP BY WINNING OVER BRITAIN, 14-9

(Continued from Page 1)

score in the two remaining chukkers, but the Californian, Pedley, still continued to send the ball true for the goal, and when the final bell rang the cup was headed straight back again for its safe deposit vault, as the series was once more over.

Pedley Scores Eight Goals

Pedley was the outstanding scorer of the game, with eight goals, six of which came in the last three chukkers to clinch the game and the series; but too much credit cannot be given to Hopping, whose usual slowness in hitting was offset by his power and his newly shown ability to break away to find time to accomplish his usual wind-up. Captain Hitchcock, both in his usual play and later, when he shifted to back to assist Guest in holding off the formidable attack of Lacey and Roark, displayed a new side to his skill and contributed largely to the result.

For the British team, Roark was the outstanding figure both on attack and defense; but his individual play did not include much effective passing, leaving it to Lacey and Balding, in the advance positions, to get the ball as best they might, and this told against team play. Lieut. Humphrey Guinness, until the final dashes of Pedley and Hopping, played fine defense, and was largely responsible for the scoring of Lacey and Roark.

The order of scoring of the goals follows:

First Chukker—United States. By Pedley, three strokes down and in. Britain. By Roark, as Guest missed, then two long shots. Britain. By Lacey, on a 75-yard shot. Britain. By Lacey, on a series of short shots, with Balding holding Guest. United States, 1; Britain, 1.

Second Chukker—United States. By Hitchcock, on wallop after getting ball on throw-in from boards. United States. By Pedley, on return of Guinness' stop of Guest's long drive. United States, 3; Britain, 3.

Third Chukker—Britain. By Balding, on series of wallops by Guinness, setting up for final shot. Britain. By Lacey, on Guinness' series of medium shots, finally turned to Lacey. United States. By Hopping, on drive by Hitchcock, then Hopping in. United States. By Hitchcock, on attack by Hitchcock, then through from a scrimmage. United States, 5; Britain, 5.

Fourth Chukker—United States. By Guest, on 80-yard shot. United States 6, Britain 5.

Fifth Chukker—Britain. By Balding, Roark down the stop by Guest and return from near goal. Britain. By Roark, on free shot, after award of penalty two for foul against Guest. United States 6, Britain 7.

Sixth Chukker—United States. By Hopping, on Hopping drive to Pedley, then Pedley set up for shot. United States. By Pedley, from scrimmage, after Hopping on a cute angle shot. United States. By Hopping, Hitchcock long wallop to Pedley, who centers for short shot. United States. By Pedley, two long shots by Hitchcock, then short shot from angle. United States 10, Britain 7.

Seventh Chukker—Britain. By Roark, a series of short shots down, then an angle shot in. United States. By Pedley, on drive by Hitchcock, then Hopping, centers, and Pedley in. United States 11, Britain 2.

Eighth Chukker—United States. By Pedley, Guest to Pedley, then Guinness saves at goal-mouth and Pedley follows in. Britain. By Lacey, individual dash in short shots and in. United States. By Pedley, Hopping down, then pass and in. United States. By Pedley, Guinness hits out into scrimmage, then short shot in. United States 14, Britain 9.

WESTCHESTER CUP INTERNATIONAL MATCH—Second Game

UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN
No. 1—E. C. Pedley	Gerald Balding
2—E. A. S. Hopping	L. L. Lacey
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	C. T. I. Roark
Back—P. W. C. Guest	Lieut. H. F. Guinness

Score—United States 14, England 9. Goals—Pedley 8, Hopping 3, Hitchcock 2, Guest for United States; Lacey 4, Roark 3, Balding 2 for Britain. Referee—Lewis E. Stoddard. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White for United States; John D. Nelson for Britain. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pc.
Hollywood	43	19	.694
Los Angeles	34	28	.567
San Francisco	32	28	.533
Oakland	30	31	.492
Sacramento	27	33	.450
Missions	26	35	.426
Portland	25	34	.424
Seattle	25	35	.417

RESULTS SEPT. 10

Missions 3, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 2, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 11, Portland 7.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 1.

DETROIT RECALLS SEVEN

DETROIT (AP)—Recall of seven players and purchase of two were announced Sept. 10 by the management of the Detroit Tigers. The players purchased are Hugh Wise, a catcher, from Toronto, who has been on option to the Beaumont (Tex.) club, and Marvin Owen, an infielder, from Seattle. Both have batted over the .300 mark this season. The men to be recalled are: George Samuels, Phil Page, Art Herring and John Prudhomme, pitchers, from Toronto; Heine Schuble, shortstop, from Beaumont; Henry Greenberg, first baseman, from Raleigh, N. C. and Watson, an infielder, from Evansville. They will be given trials again next spring.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	Pc.
Memphis	94	54	.635
New Orleans	88	60	.595
Birmingham	82	65	.558
Atlanta	81	68	.544
Little Rock	79	68	.537
Chattanooga	65	84	.436
Nashville	64	84	.432
Mobile	39	109	.264

RESULTS SEPT. 10

New Orleans 8, Little Rock 5.
Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.
Memphis 10, Mobile 2.
Mobile 5, Memphis 4.

Newton Leads Senior Golfers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Frank C. Newton of the Round Hill Club of Greenwich, Conn., led the first half of the field for the championship of the United States Seniors' Golf Association with a gross score of 155, scored on the links of the Apawamis Club, here, Sept. 9 and 10. On the second day of play, Newton added a brilliant 74 to his opening day's round of 82. S. Clifton Mabon of the Garden City Golf Club on Long Island, leader on the first day of play with an 80, scored a pair of 41s Sept. 10 for a gross total of 162. Mabon tied with Dr. Charles H. Walters of the Sequoyah Country Club of Oakland, Calif., the 1928 titleholder, who scored another 81 to add to his 81 made Sept. 9.

Frank H. Hoyt of the Engineers' Country Club of Roslyn, another former titleholder, scored another 82 to add to his first day's score for a gross total of 164. Another duplicate score was made by David N. Tallman of the Minikahda Club of Minneapolis, senior champion of Minnesota, who scored an 84 Sept. 10 for a 168 total.

Frank Woodward of Denver, president of the United States Seniors' Golf Association, unveiled a bronze tablet at the caddie master's house, placed in honor of the late Horace Hotchkiss, founder and former president of the senior association.

At the annual meeting held later in the day Woodward was reelected as president. Hugh Halsell of Dallas, Tex. and Fred H. Ecker of New York, were reelected vice-presidents, while Joseph A. Flynn of New York was chosen as treasurer and Mabon of Garden City, secretary.

The first 10 net leaders in each class are as follows:

Class A—75 Years and Over

D. W. Whitmore, Siwanoy	305	82	153
W. O. Henderson, Scioto	197	40	157
F. A. Wright, Baltusrol	307	48	159
W. W. Leete, Race Brook	188	34	182
C. Nevitt, Oshkosh	307	44	183
R. Collier, Dunwoodie	197	32	165
E. O'Neill, Torresdale	215	50	165
D. H. Rowland, Plainfield	231	68	163
H. W. Chapman, Westchester H.	213	40	172
W. V. Kellen, Brookline	237	60	177

Class B—70 to 74, Inclusive

J. H. Pulleyn, Oakland	206	62	144
C. S. McClellan, Pelham	195	50	145
A. B. Black, Buffalo	191	40	151
A. H. Revell, Old Elm	179	28	151
J. W. Smith, Bellevue	200	48	152
W. W. Willits, Old Elm	190	38	152
A. R. Malkin, Shore Haven	186	30	156
L. J. Schiller, Englewood	184	28	156
H. G. Cordley, Norfolk Downs	220	64	156
H. E. Boller, Buffalo	199	42	157
J. J. Blackmore, Dunwoodie	209	52	157

Class C—65 to 69, Inclusive

H. W. Jessup, Garden City	191	47	144
F. C. Robbins, Atlantic City	170	26	144
E. D. Chesebro, Rhode Island	196	50	146
D. L. Luke, Sleepy Hollow	178	27	151
W. H. Nevins, Long Meadow	192	40	152
L. J. Chandler, Springfield	196	42	154
W. B. Pratt, Spring Lake	195	40	155
S. P. Bush, Scioto	188	30	158
W. F. Morgan, Garden City	200	44	156
A. J. Carty, Pine Valley	187	28	159
A. L. Dean, Westchester Hills	201	42	159
G. V. Hagerty, Apawamis	209	50	159
W. P. Haskell, Wykagyl	195	36	159

Class D—60 to 64, Inclusive

J. R. Terrell, Riverhead	185	40	145
B. H. Welsker, Dunwoodie	190	44	146
E. W. Vanhouten, Houvenkopf	179	32	147
L. F. Rothschild, Quarker Ridge	193	44	148
F. H. Hoyt, Engineers	184	36	148
G. L. Wilson, Sound Beach	211	62	149
N. F. Griffin, Richmond County	175	24	151
H. M. Clements, Garden City	175	23	152
E. Z. Hawkes, Essex County	186	34	152
C. B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg	171	18	153
F. J. Oubelman, Englewood	197	44	153

Class E—55 to 59, Inclusive

H. S. Raves, Apawamis	177	30	147
J. Baird, Scarsdale	179	32	147
J. M. Johnson, Brooklawn	196	48	148
S. R. Browne, Engineers	185	36	149
D. A. Sniffen, Westchester Hills	186	36	150
C. E. Petot, Shaker Heights	174	22	152
F. C. Newton, Round Hill	156	4	152
S. C. Mabon, Garden City	162	10	152
J. S. Kenyon, Metacomet	177	24	153
W. E. F. Moore, Canoe Brook	173	20	153
H. H. Holton, Tedesco	189	36	153

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pc.
Rochester	99	58	.631
Baltimore	91	65	.583
Montreal	89	69	.563
Toronto	85	71	.545
Newark	74	84	.468
Buffalo	68	85	.444
Reading	60	94	.390
Jersey City	55	95	.367

RESULTS SEPT. 10

Buffalo 3, Rochester 6.
Newark 10, Baltimore 7.
Montreal 6, Toronto 1.

NEW CHAMPION FOR THE P. G. A.

Leo Diegel of Agua Caliente Is Defeated by Harold Sampson

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLUSHING, N. Y.—There will be a new champion of the Professional Golfers Association of America this year as Leo Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mex., was defeated in the second round of match play on the links of the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Sept. 10, by Harold Sampson of Burlingame, Calif., 1 up in 38 holes of play. It was a great match from start to finish. At the end of the first 9 holes they were all square with cards of 37. At the end of 18 holes Diegel was 2 up; but at the end of 27 holes the match was all square again and it stayed that way until Sampson made a birdie 3 at the second extra hole where Diegel took a par 4.

Two other players who were expected to advance farther than the first round, but were defeated in the second, were Harry Cooper of Chicago and Al Watrous of Detroit. Al Espinosa of Chicago was having a brilliant day around the greens and the result was that he eliminated Cooper 4 and 3, while Charles Lacey of Pine Valley defeated the Detroit star 5 and 3.

Joe Kirkwood of Philadelphia and Jock Collins of Dayton, O., furnished an extra-hole match when the former won at the thirty-seventh. The summary:

P. G. A. CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Charles Lacey, Pine Valley, defeated Al Watrous, Detroit, 5 and 3.

Harold Sampson, Burlingame, Calif., defeated Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente, 1 up (38 holes).

Tommy Armour, Detroit, defeated Bob Shave, Aurora, O., 7 and 5.

Johnny Parrell, Quaker Ridge, defeated P. Densmore Shute, Worthington, O., 1 up.

Gene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, defeated Rob Crowley, Haverhill, Mass., 7 and 6.

Al Espinosa, Chicago, defeated Harry Cooper, Chicago, 4 and 3.

Joe Kirkwood, Philadelphia, defeated Jock Collins, Dayton, O., 1 up (37 holes).

Horton Smith, Evanston, defeated Laurie Ayton, Chicago, 8 and 4.

YACHT DESIGNERS DINED AT POMHAM

RIVERSIDE, R. I. (AP)—Designers of the Bristol-built yacht Enterprise and the British-built sloop Shamrock V, which are to meet Saturday as cup defender and challenger in the first of the America's Cup race series off Newport, were guests Sept. 10 of Rudolf F. Heffenreffer, owner of the Herreshoff shipbuilding plant of Bristol, at a clambake at the Pomham Club.

In addition to W. Starling Burgess, designer of Enterprise, which was built in the Herreshoff yards, and Charles E. Nicholson, designer and skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger Shamrock V, 300 other persons were present.

These included Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, United States Senators Jesse H. Metcalf and Felix Hebert; Col. Duncan J. F. Neill, personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, J. S. Lapthorne, who has charge of the challenger's canvas, and R. A. Barbour and Maj. Robert Workman, members of the Shamrock party.

Governor Case presented to Mr. Heffenreffer a scroll, signed by those present and expressing Rhode Island's appreciation of his energy in keeping the Herreshoff plant in this state when it was in liquidation several years ago.

CARDINALS PURCHASE, RECALL

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Seven minor league players, two pitchers, an infielder and four outfielders have been recalled by the St. Louis Cardinals, Treasurer William De Witt announced Sept. 10. The purchase of another pitcher was also announced. The recalled players are pitchers, Carmen Hill, now with Minneapolis, and Ralph Judd, with Houston; Infielder Eddie Delker from Rochester and Outefilder Pepper Martin from Rochester, and Wattie Holm, Joel Hunt and Homer Peel, Houston. Allyn Stout, purchased from Houston, will join the Cardinals in the East within the next few days. Stout is rated one of the best pitchers in the Texas League.

Cup Yachts Are Back in the Water

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Shamrock V, Sir Thomas J. Lipton's latest challenger for the famed America's Cup, returned to her element today after her final grooming for the greatest of all yachting classics. The trim green sloop was eased down a local marine railway from the boat yard in which she had been prepared for the contest which opens Sept. 13.

Glistening in new paint, her underbody polished to a fine sheen to lessen resistance to the water, the sloop took to the water like a duck. Charles E. Nicholson, her designer, was on hand to see Britain's hope go down the ways. Sept. 10 he went to Bristol with W. Starling Burgess, designer of the defender, Enterprise, to look over the American boat. If he had formed any opinion regarding the two he did not express it.

Enterprise, which was sailed successfully against three other candidates for the defense of the famous trophy by Harold S. Vanderbilt, also took the water on the morning tide at Bristol. She had just undergone her last tuning up in the ship yard from which she was launched this spring. Enterprise immediately left for Newport, where a corps of sailmakers awaited her. It was expected she would be out for a spin before evening.

Several members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, the burgee of which Sir Thomas flies, arrived here Sept. 11 for the races.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	Pc.
Louisville	89	54	.622
St. Paul	85	58	.594
Toledo	80	63	.559
Minneapolis	72	71	.503
Kansas City	68	74	.479
Columbus	63	80	.441
Milwaukee	59	84	.413
Indianapolis	55	87	.387

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LOSS OF POWER AT DARTMOUTH

Football Team Has a Good Veteran Line but Lacks Replacements

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H. — Dartmouth's prospects for a good football team this fall are somewhat in the problematical stage, due to several causes. In the first place, the team has lost a great star in the person of Alton K. Marsters '30, about whom the offensive has been built for three seasons, and in the second place the wholesale disqualification of several of last year's freshmen stars has robbed the team of potential power.

This year's Dartmouth team will be captained by Harold Andres '31, a veteran center who attained prominent Eastern recognition for his 1929 play, and he will be flanked by two guards, Gabriel Bromberg '31, and Paul J. Crehan '31, who will be starting their third year in the line together. Allied with this center trio are Henry L. Barber '32, and Charles S. Nims '31, both tackles and lettermen. Stanley W. Yudicky '32 returns as end, and he will be remembered for his hard defensive play during last season.

Hoffman Good Newcomer

Jackson V. Cannell '20, head coach of the Dartmouth eleven, is not unduly optimistic, however, for he points out that although Dartmouth will have a veteran line, the replacements are lacking and in this game they are most important. William J. Hoffman '33 will be the outstanding newcomer to the squad, for after a year of inactivity the former freshman leader is eligible for varsity competition and observers rates him as a valuable asset to the line. Another former freshman captain, Edwin J. O'Connor '31 again returns and it is expected that he will try out for his old tackle position after a colorless season at end. Wilbur H. Ferry '32, former All-Michigan schoolboy center, is perhaps one of the most capable substitutes, but again he will be forced to understudy Captain Andres.

The end candidates will be coached by Harold Booma '30, who returns in this rôle after a brilliant career on the gridiron. His task will be to develop such players as Jay C. Whitehair '32, Brett Osborne '33, David D. Hewes '31, and Arthur F. Connelly '33, all of whom have shown promise in the pre-season drills.

One candidate, however, will be among the missing, for word has been received from George F. Hetfield '31, who is stranded on the South Sea Island of Tahiti. Hetfield's boat was sunk, and he will be forced to remain there a month before the next boat arrives. Edward P. Stokes '31 has again reported to the squad, and his best work came two years ago when he scored Dartmouth's only touchdown against Harvard.

Coach Cannell's backfield problems are of a more intricate nature. The greatest problem will be furnished by the loss of Marsters, a really great backfield man. Last year's attack was fashioned around him, and he was the key man on every play. This year is another story. There are eight lettermen available for the backfield positions, and all of them are of equal ability with the sole exception of William T. McCall '32, who did brilliant work last fall.

Backfield Talent

Leonard J. Clark '31 and Willard C Wolff '31 will be starting their third season as halfbacks, and Clark has proved himself to be the best interfering back on the team, a conclusion which was evident last year by subsequent play after he was inactive from the Harvard game on. Wolff is the best passer on the squad, but neither man is noted for ball-carrying activities. McCall's partner in the backfield was Aarne A. Frigard '32, a slight player who has shown ability to carry the ball. The fullback situation shows seevral candidates, the lettermen being Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, Robert E. Lee Jr. '31, Edmund C. Sutton '31 and Robert C. Wilkin '32. Lee has had an in-and-out career, being inactive during the entire 1929 season, but enjoying distinction by playing through the entire Yale game unaided in 1928 as a halfback. Wilkin developed slowly in 1929, but at the close of the season was the most capable fullback on the team, and indications point to the fact that he will have the first call this year.

The quarterback position is apparently open to all comers. William Morton '32 is the only letterman in this position, and he faced the difficult task of substituting for Marsters during the last three games of the schedule in 1929. Two sophomores will try out for the position; they are Daniel G. Rollins '33 and John F. Donovan '33, but they are both light players.

Dartmouth will be a hard team to scout this year, for it is evident that Cannell will use a system whereby all four backfield men will be ball carriers, and this system is entirely different from 1929 and preceding years, when one man held the key position on nearly every play. There is a possibility that McCall will be used at quarterback, for he has been used in this rôle during the first week of the practice season, and Morton, on account of his weight, 185 pounds, may be used as a fullback. Morton and Johnson are the best punters on the squad to date, although some of the sophomore material may develop.

To Use 1929 System

Regarding forward passing, which made Dartmouth famous in 1925, Cannell will again use his last year's system, whereby the running attack is made of prime importance and passing is used only as a threat. The candidates were instructed to practice passing before they reported to Hanover, and thus more time was available for the formation of a hard-running attack. The Cornell and Brown games were won last fall by the old off-tackle play, when the opponents were expecting passes.

Dartmouth faces its hardest schedule ever drawn up in modern times, and has games with Columbia University, Harvard University, Yale University and Cornell University in the East and then journeys to Palo Alto, Calif., where Stanford University will be met on the west coast, marking Dartmouth's first visit there in 10 years. In place of the customary Brown University game, Dartmouth will play Allegheny College, a rugged team which has usually scored in past years.

To meet this succession of first class opponents, Cannell will have to work with the second and third teams a great deal, although he is assisted again by Sidney C. Hazelton '09, Dr. Norman Crisp '21, W. C. Youngstrom '20 and Booma, who will share the burden of working with the various secondary combinations.

The faculty disqualified most of the sophomore candidates for the team, when the three regular backfield men and seven linemen were declared ineligible. Men who played regularly for the freshmen and are available include Way Thompson '33, Richard O. Haugen '33 and Forrest Branch '33, all linemen.

There are several players who were on the squad last year, but just failed to achieve varsity rating. Harlan F. Giles '32 and Chester Pyles '32 are two capable linemen, and O. V. Porter '32 was considered a good halfback until he was rendered unavailable for the entire 1929 season. George Pettengill '32 and Walter H. Modarelli '32 are both candidates for tackle position, the latter being a letterman, although he did not see much actual playing in 1929.

In all, Dartmouth should have a better than average team, but supporters in Hanover will not be disappointed if the team loses a few of its major games. With such a rigorous schedule, the team is bound to have occasional relapses, and it is apparent at this time that Coach Cannell will point toward the Stanford game, making that the season's objective. The schedule:

Sept. 27—Norwich University at Hanover.
Oct. 4—Bates College at Hanover; 11—Boston University at Hanover; 18—Columbia University at Hanover; 25—Harvard University at Boston.
Nov. 1—Yale University at New Haven; 8—Allegheny College at Hanover; 15—Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.; 29—Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif.

Homer by Recruit Downs Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	94	47	.667
Washington	86	53	.623
New York	79	59	.572
Cleveland	75	67	.528
Detroit	67	72	.482
St. Louis	55	84	.395
Chicago	54	84	.391
Boston	46	91	.336

RESULTS SEPT. 10

Boston 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 0.
New York 7, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.

Washington lost a chance to gain on Philadelphia on Sept. 10, when it went down to defeat in the hands of St. Louis, by 3 to 2. While this was taking place, the Athletics were losing to Detroit, 4 to 0. The New York Yankees strengthened their hold on third place in the American League standing by winning from Cleveland, 7 to 2. Boston evened its series with Chicago, taking the second contest, 6 to 2. By virtue of their victory over the Senators the Browns went back into sixth position in the race, just ahead of the White Sox, who lost.

The strong right arm of Vic Sorrell proved too much for the champions, and the best they could do was make four scattered hits. The Tigers had one big inning, the fourth, in which they sent four runs across the plate off Bill Shores. Walberg replaced Shores in the box in the fifth and finished the contest for the losers. Detroit was unable to make any more than five hits, but bunched most of them in the fourth inning. At that time a home run by Doljack, young recruit right fielder, with two men on base was the feature drive. Gehringer hit a triple and single for the Tigers. Jimmy Foxx made two of Philadelphia's four hits, one of them a double.

Coffman and Blaeholder divided the pitching for the Browns and kept eight Washington hits well scattered. The Browns themselves could make only four safe hits off Alvin Crowder, but produced them with men on bass. Ferrell drove in two of his team's runs with a double, while Kress batted in the other with one of his two singles. Heine Manush drove in Washington's two runs with a double. Joe Cronin made three hits in five times at bat for the Senators.

Wesley Ferrell tried to get back in the winning column against the Yankees, but found Bob Shawkey's heavy hitters too much for him. Henry Johnson pitched a steady game throughout for the New Yorkers and delivered tight ball with men on base. The Yankees touched Ferrell for 11 hits, the longest being doubles by Chapman and Gehrig. The former also had a perfect day at bat with three hits in as many times up. Ruth made three out of four for the winners, while Porter made three out of five for the Indians, one of them a triple.

The Red Sox evened their series with the White Sox behind the steady pitching of Danny MacFayden. The young right-hander held his opponents to six hits, all of them singles. Boston played perfect ball behind him and also hit well. Phil Todt was the most consistent batter among the Red Sox, with three singles in five times up. Earl Webb and Bill Regan contributed the batting features, home runs. Smead Jolley made two hits for the White Sox. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	x	4	5	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Sorrell and Desautels; Shores, Walberg and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Shores—Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflan and Connolly. Time—1h. 43m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	7	11	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	4

Batteries—Johnson and Dickey; Ferrell and Myatt. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 8m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	3	4	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	9	1

Batteries—Coffman, Blaeholder and Ferrell; Crowder and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 46m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	6	12	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—MacFayden and Heving; Faber, Moore, Walsh and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 45m.

PICK-UPS

PRESIDENT BOB QUINN of the Boston Red Sox recently stated that he is planning to number all of his players beginning with the 1931 season. He is also in favor of it being carried out throughout the entire league, which seems a very good plan. The idea is being used more each year by American League clubs and it is hoped that the Barnard circuit will use it as their standard before long. The large numerals do not interfere with the players in any way and aid greatly in identifying them, both during and before a game. Perhaps the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the league officials. The National League should also take the plan into consideration.

According to some of the Pittsburgh Pirates who are playing in Boston at the present time, the Cardinals are the ones capable of winning the National League pennant, Gabby Street certainly has a team of heavy hitters when they get started, but the pitching is the department in question. If the batters can be given the proper support from the box, the Cardinals will push the Cubs back in short order.

Another victory for Tom Zachary of the Braves on Sept. 10, his tenth of the season, against five defeats. In the last 13 innings he has been scored on only once and that by the Giants.

Gabby Street, manager of the Cardinals, says that Jerome Dean, young right-handed pitcher recently secured from the St. Joseph Club of the Western League, is a second Walter Johnson. He is 6ft. 4in. in height and weighs around 185 pounds, a build that enables him to get plenty of speed behind the ball.

SERGEANT BARTLETTI U. S. RIFLE CHAMPION

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Warfare against invading aircraft was imitated at the national rifle matches here Sept. 10 with Edwin Blevins of Urania, La., making the highest score against a moving target.

He shot 41 out of a possible 75, while Dee O. Cox, Mira, La., was second with 40, and Sergeant Charles O. Stark, Company E, 28th United States Infantry, 39.

Sergeant Salvatore Bartletti, Jersey City, 113th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, won the individual national rifle match, with a 290 out of a possible 300.

Thomas J. Imler Sr., and his son, Thomas J. Jr., of Phoenix, Ariz., won the father and son American Legion match of the national individual rifle match. They scored 551 out of a possible 600.

BADMINTON TEAM TO TOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Headed by Sir George A. Thomas, Bart., and including the top flight stars of the British Isles, six of Europe's outstanding badminton players, will tour Canada during November and December. This is according to an announcement by William M. Stewart, of this city, vice-president of the Canadian Badminton Association. The members of the group coming to the Dominion will be sponsored by the Badminton Association of England. The team is expected to reach Canada about the middle of November and will include the following in addition to their leader, D. C. Hume, all-England singles champion; J. F. Devlin, ex-champion; H. S. Uber, joint holder of the all-England mixed doubles championship; R. M. White, an English International; and G. S. Mack, brilliant Irish champion.

WORLD SERIES TICKET SALE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Anticipating the winning of the American League pennant, the Philadelphia Athletics will accept mail applications on Sept. 15 for World Series tickets. No money will be accepted until the applicants are notified that their requests have been granted. Prices of the seats will be the same as last year, $19.30 for a set of three box seats and $16.50 for a set of three grandstand seats. All applications must be made for three games and no applicant can expect more than two sets of tickets, the announcement stated. Bleacher tickets will be sold on the day of the game for $1 each. Allotments will be made in the order in which applications are received.

IRVING AIR CHUTE CO.

NEW YORK—Irving Air Chute Company has received an order from Yugoslavian Government for 500 parachutes. This is the second order from this source for a like amount to be received recently. Military officials of 30 governments have now adopted the Irving Chute for standard use.

CUBS BLANKED BY BROOKLYN

Adolfo Luque Shuts Out Champions With Five Scattered Hits

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	80	58	.579
St. Louis	78	60	.565
Brooklyn	79	60	.564
New York	77	61	.558
Pittsburgh	71	68	.510
Boston	65	75	.464
Cincinnati	55	86	.406
Philadelphia	46	93	.331

RESULTS SEPT. 10

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, New York 2.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.

The National League race became much closer on Sept. 10, when the Chicago Cubs were again defeated by the Brooklyn Robins, this time by 6 to 0. St. Louis continued its invasion of the Polo Grounds by winning from the Giants, 5 to 3. These results leave the Cubs only 1½ games ahead of the Cardinals and Robins, who are practically tie for second place. The Giants remained the same distance of three games from the champions, despite the fact that they lost. Boston began its series with Pittsburgh at Braves Field by taking a victory, 5 to 0. Philadelphia made it two in a row over Cincinnati, winning 5 to 4.

For the second time in two days the Brooklyn pitching shut out the Cubs and allowed them only five hits. This time it was Adolfo Luque, the veteran Cuban boxman. He was given excellent support from his team mates and on three occasions possible rallies were stopped by double-plays. The Robins took the lead in the first inning off Root; Frederick and Gilbert singled and the former came home when Herman doubled. Glenn Wright, the next batter, hit a single to score the two runners. Bissonette's double was the drive that sent Root to the showers, Jess Petty coming to the box. Hendrick was the first batter to face the new pitcher and he doubled to left field, scoring Wright and Bissonette. Petty was removed in the eighth for a pinch hitter and Nelson finished the game. One more Brooklyn run crossed the plate in the eighth, on singles by Herman and Wright and an infield out.

The Cardinals launched a rally in the eighth inning that netted them four runs and enabled them to overcome New York's slim lead. The Giants went ahead in the opening inning on singles by Critz and Lindstrom, an infield out, and a forced play at second, Critz scoring. Singles by Gelbert and Douthit, together with a base on balls put the Cardinals back in the game in the third. New York took the lead in the sixth, however, when Lindstrom singled, Ott forced him at second and Frank Hogan hit a home run. St. Louis' rally in the eighth was climaxed by a homer by Jim Bottomley, with Adams and Frisch on base. Fred Fitzsimmons and Sylvester Johnson staged a pitching duel for eight innings, with the former having a slight edge.

When the Pirates took the field in Boston, they found Tom Zachary waiting for them, and the veteran left-hander came through with some fine pitching. He held his opponents to four well-scattered hits, one of them when the ball took a bad hop in the infield. Only one man reached second base, and that being Gus Suhr on his own double. The Braves played airtight ball behind Zachary and hit in the pinches. Wally Berger put the Boston club in the lead in the first inning, when he hit his thirty-fourth home run of the season with Maranville on base. Neun and Maranville each made two out of four for the winners.

The Phillies were outhit by the Reds, 12 to 11, but managed to get their hits when they meant runs. Fresco Thompson, Philadelphia's field captain, was the winner's most consistent batter, with three hits in four times up. Bob Meusel, playing left field for the Reds, had a perfect day at bat, with three out of three. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	6	11	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Luque and Lopez; Root, Petty, Nelson and Harnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Farman. Time—1h. 49m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	8	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Johnson, Bell and Wilson; Fitzsimmons and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—1h. 47m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	x	5	8	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Zachary and Spohrer; Kremer, Spencer and Bool. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Reardon, Clarke and McCrew. Time—1h. 13m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	x	5	11	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	12	1

Batteries—Sweetland, Collins and Davis; Rixey, Kolp and Gooch, Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Sweetland. Losing pitcher—Rixey. Umpires—Scott, Quigley and Jorda. Time—1h. 52m.

ATALANTA WINS FIRST RACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the second of a three-race series for the Richardson Cup, international trophy for the "R" sloop championship of the Great Lakes, the local entry Atalanta, owned by William H. Colvin, starting with an advantage of three points, won in the opening race. Wednesday the Colvin ship, representing Lake Michigan, traversed the 14-mile triangular course in 2h. 56m. 30s. Gossoon, representing Lake Erie and defending the cup, finished second in 2h. 57m. 5s., for two points, and Spry, the Canadian entry representing Lake Ontario, was third in 3h. 8m. 59s., for one point.

LONDON GETS 1934 WOMEN'S OLYMPIAD

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The fourth women's Olympic Games will be held in London in 1934 it was decided here at the congress of the Women's International Sports Federation following the third feminine Olympiad, won by Germany, with Poland second and England, third, with 57, 26 and 19 points, respectively. British girls are now proceeding to Berlin where they will meet German and Japanese opponents Sept. 13.

Germany's success in the first women's Olympiad for which it has ever entered was due to an even distribution of strength—it had a representative in every final—but Poland, in strong contrast, became runner-up mainly through the personal triumph of Miss Walasiewicz, now a resident of the United States and known there as Stella M. Walsh, who was successful in the 60, 100 and 200-meter races.

As an Empire consolation following Britain's eclipse, Canada won the final round for the world's championship in women's basketball, defeating France, 18 goals to 14.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS RECALL

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Bill Friel, business manager of the St. Louis Browns, announced Sept. 10 the recall of five players from the Milwaukee American Association club. They are: Tom Jenkins and Fred Bennett, outfielders; Eddie Grimes, infielder; George Stanton, first baseman, and Fred Stiely, pitcher. Jenkins and Stiely may report to the Browns before the close of the major-league season. Bennett was the central figure in a dispute between the Milwaukee club and Commissioner Landis, which arose when Landis ordered him returned to the Browns. The Milwaukee club disregarded the order, and Bennett continued to play there. Bennett now is suing the Milwaukee club and the Browns for his unconditional release.

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THE HOME FORUM

So Short a Street

THERE is in London a street, Museum Street, not much more than a ball's throw in length, that bridges in its slender span the gulf of four thousand years. In point of fact those years are the shallow soundings of the abyss: untold ages, like unfathomed deeps, lead through caverns of antiquity, and "deeper than did ever plummet sound" lie embosomed now in everlasting calm. At one end of this so short a passage lies Oxford Street and the mêlée of the present day, the roar of traffic and the clamor of tongues; at the other, the quietude of æons past, the unflung simple shape of a Greek temple between whose colonnades the London pigeons flutter, over whose soaring roof the paler beauty of the English heaven leans down toward those marbles that once witnessed to the Golden Age under the cerulean skies of Greece.

Besides the Museum, the Mansion House and several London churches are built in the form made familiar through the traditions of the Greek temple, but, perhaps because it houses the very spirit of antiquity, the façade of the Museum most convincingly casts upon us the enchantment of an older and a farther day. The well-known steps, gray with rain for the most part, grow suddenly beautiful beneath our feet. Only a few yards away the unending stream of vehicles flows steadily, shop fronts are ablaze, gold-braided commissionnaires are alert at every door, a continuous dull murmur of humanity rises and falls like the measureless sound of the sea: but we are in Athens, in Pindar's

Shining, violet-crowned City of Song, great
Athens, bulwark of Hellas, walls divine,

and we have already taken our place in the long procession that climbs the marble steps of the Acropolis. On the thyme-scented air rises only the chant of the rowers, the sound of a flute, as the trireme stands out to sea. Far beyond the plains of the east, Hymettus, the Honey Mountain, rests grape-hued on the Attic sky; far below, past the little walled town, the dark Ægean laps about its flower-like islands. Here on the holy rock, among the painted statues and the slender columns, Athene Promachus herself towers in bronze, five times taller than a mortal stands, her shield and spear-tip aflame in the early sun. Within the golden shadows of the Parthenon the chryselephantine Athene of Phidias looks from calm gray eyes toward the small temple of Wingless Victory upon the walls. The amber gloom enhances the loveliness of her great good face. The lovely light shifts about the decorations of the Parthenon, now lighting up the pediment where the Maiden and Poseidon present olive tree and horse for the judgment of the Olympians: now the metopes where contest lapith and centaur; now the frieze whereon Panathenaic processions forever pass. Here we remember Keats' Ode,

What little town by river or seashore
Or mountain-built with peaceful citadel,
Is emptied of its folk, this pious morn?

From the deepening shadows of the eastern pediment the little horse of the moon looks down. The wind, breathing of lavender from herb-covered slopes, seems to stir the sculptured folds that wrap Demeter, that mighty Mother, and to clothe Persephone with a garment of air, caught and frozen into shape under the hands of the craftsman.

Outside the city, from the Long Walls which Pericles, fired by Themistocles, has built, we look down on the harbor of Piræus where the fleet, lately come from Phalerum with its shelving beach, rides on the amethystine waters, sharp shadows falling from the lifted oars, sails furled in a rose and emerald gloom where the rocky walls of the Peninsula delay for an instant the all-conquering sun.

Under the same bright sun, the theater is filling. Chances of the runners are eagerly discussed, the skill of last year's champion with the discus, the great play of Euripides. Already the air is stirred and shaken with the sonorous lines that are to take the whole world. Not many years hence the men of Syracuse will set at liberty prisoners who can recite them such lines.

Any such happy man had prompt reward: . . .
If he were slave i' the house, for reverence
They rose up, bowed to who proved master now,
And bade him go free, thank Euripides!

Thus Browning, in Balaustion's Adventure. Thus the warming of men's hearts at the vision of beauty!

⁂

An idle turn, and the Assyrian empire takes us! Over the burning desert the golden lion reigns in an amber world. About the brick cities, raised curiously upon flat mounds, a network of canals is woven, over which the "hanging gardens" bloom. Under great roofs of Lebanon cedars the library of Assurbanipal is gathered by little and little. Through an hundred gates of bronze, guarded by winged colossæ, the caravans bring in gold and purple, precious woods and tribute of silver. Gigantic stone figures loom at courtyard and palace entrance. The chariot of Semiramis the Beautiful passes in splendor, sunlike, wonderful.

⁂

Even lovelier, Nefertiti smiles at us from the mists of ancient Egypt; beside her, gentle Ikhnaton for whom all the "gods" of the Upper and Lower kingdoms but point the way to God, of whom all things are, to whom all the longings of the heart lean and are satisfied. It is a revolutionary thought, and the young Pharaoh has need of all his faith and courage to withstand the priests of Amen-Ra, of Osiris, Isis, and Horus. Not as a cry from the pages of "The Book of the Dead," but now in the manifold heat and press of his daily life would he say in truth,

"I have made an end of my shortcomings
and I have put away my faults."

Here, in this older world, from the Hall of Columns and the Palaces of Karnak, rises a sweeter sound than the country of the Nile has ever known, the hymn which is the high-water mark of Egyptian literature,

How manifold do all Thy works appear,
O thou, only God, whose power none other possesseth.

The streets are crowded, from the market rises a babel of cries. Nubians, Libyans, Cretans, come and go, Hittites stand in the gates, Phœnician traders barter their metal and incense and wood for ivory, furs and gold. In the neighboring fields wheat and barley harvest is at hand, the smallholder's little yield of peas and onions and radishes is already gathered, while, from the country around, figs and dates, pomegranates and sweet oils come in. There are dim stores where papyrus, fair and costly, awaits the bargaining of the scribes; and on either side of the jostling crowds, wool in bales already dyed and glowing, and wool in the fleece tangled and gray, is ready for exchange. Shrill voices haggle over pots and fish, metal rings, beads and lapis lazuli.

Pillar and rock-face are painted or cut in hieroglyphic writing. Here, the lines are filled with paste, so that the bee and the lily of Upper and Lower Egypt, shimmer in a web of color under the burning skies. Clerks of the royal household check off accounts—the dolls and ninepins of the small princesses no less faithfully than the cakes and sweetmeats of the kitchen. From a spacious, withal a hidden, garden comes the sound of music, of laughter, of childish feet running on paved terraces. Close to the doorpost crouch small sphinxes, exquisitely carven, tiny replicas in some cases of the beauteous dreaming figure at Gizeh.

The scene shifts and changes—to Japan and the sacred head of Fujiyama and the festival of the cherry in bloom: to China, and the Son of Heaven splendid in cloth of gold, and Confucius with his "lute of jade," grown lyrical because the apple buds open their little pink hands—apple buds, we muse—and the cuckoo in that rainy coppice where, even before winter passes from the woodland, the green shadows of spring already lie in fugitive beauty between the bare boughs. With a start we are at home again!

A door revolves, the pigeons flutter and cry, and this is London, and today. Strange that so short a street—

D. F.

The Steamboat
(1837-1845)

See how yon flaming herald treads
The ridged and rolling waves,
As, crashing o'er their crested heads,
She bows her surly slaves!
With foam before and fire behind,
She rends the clinging sea,
That flies before the roaring wind,
Beneath her hissing lee.

The morning spray, like sea-born flowers,
With heaped and glistening bells,
Falls round her fast, in ringing showers,
With every wave that swells;
And, burning o'er the midnight deep,
In lurid fringes thrown,
The living gems of ocean sweep
Along her flashing zone.

With clashing wheel and lifting keel,
And smoking torch on high,
When winds are loud and billows reel,
She thunders foaming by;
When seas are silent and serene,
With even beam she glides,
The sunshine glimmering through the green
That skirts her gleaming sides.

Now, like a wild nymph, far apart
She veils her shadowy form,
The beating of her restless heart
Still sounding through the storm;
Now answers, like a courtly dame,
The reddening surges o'er,
With flying scarf of spangled flame,
The Pharos of the shore.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Poems.

Happy Childhood in a Dutch Family

THESE two heads are copies of detail portraits from the group painting by Cornelis de Vos of the Van Hutton family. The picture is in possession of the Alte Pinakothek, in Munich, and is a typical representation of the Dutch family portrait of the seventeenth century.

These copies are the works of an artist of versatile genius, Emilie Becker, of Munich, who has already produced excellent portraits, landscapes, and flower pieces, and who has recently turned her attention to the copying of some of the old masters.

Perhaps the reader may be interested to learn that during the last decades great attention has been paid to the technique of the old masters. The epoch-making book, "Malmaterial u. seine Verwendung im Bilde," by Max Dörner, Munich, is a valuable help for the artist in his own work, as well as in the copying of old ones. Dörner shows how to proceed so that the painting may not grow darker nor the color change. The study of this book allows the copying artist to come very near to the original through a technical proceeding which is analogous to the technique of the old masters.

The heads shown here have been exhibited in Munich in the Department of Copying Artists, and have been mentioned with approval by the critics.



Heads From the Cornelis de Vos Painting of the Van Hutton Family, From Copies Made by Emilie Becker

Gratitude and Healing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DISCOURAGEMENT can find no place in the heart of one who is entertaining a grateful and joyful attitude of thought, for gratitude and joy go hand in hand. The one who seeks in earnest may always find things for which to be grateful; and in the measure that he does this he will find joy replacing sorrow and unrest, and courage replacing discouragement and fear.

The final verse of the first chapter of the book of Genesis states that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, beheld, it was very good." The opening verse of the second chapter completes the thought by declaring that everything was finished when God beheld it and declared it to be "very good." It reads, "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." These two short verses, spiritually understood, furnish the basis for gratitude to God, divine Love, as the creator of all. In this understanding is found the remedy for fear and discord of every name and nature, since genuine gratitude to God is the active recognition that Love's work is finished—that it is complete and infinitely good.

The mathematician knows that, when allowed to operate in his thought, the truth or rule relative to any mathematical fact will eliminate and destroy every false belief about that fact which may be presented to him for acceptance. He recognizes that only the truth concerning that about which the lie is told can expose and destroy that lie.

Christ Jesus fully understood the power of spiritual truth as adequate to destroy the errors of material sense. "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed," he declared; "and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Christian Science reiterates the teachings of the Master, and demonstrates that the practical application of his teachings is not only possible, but a necessary duty of Christians in every age. Mrs. Eddy declares on page 495 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "Truth casts out error now as surely as it did nineteen centuries ago."

Gratitude, according to a dictionary, means a "due sense of benefits received." Through Christian Science, unnumbered thousands have found that one can receive no greater benefit than the understanding that man is created in the image and likeness of his creator, divine Mind, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. Multitudes have also found, and proved, that a due sense of what this benefit includes is the most potent influence available to heal and regenerate mankind.

For one to see that the real man, far from being a miserable, sick, sinning, and dying mortal, is in very truth the image and likeness of his Father-Mother God, in whom all being is permanent and good, and gratefully to acknowledge the fact, is to open the way whereby an ever enlarging sense of good may find expression in every detail of one's daily life. This grateful acknowledgment of spiritual truth uplifts thought and destroys fear, heals disease and sin, and replaces lack with enduring substance.

In the Preface to "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. xi), "While no offering can liquidate one's debt of gratitude to God, the fervent heart and willing hand are not unknown to nor unrewarded by Him." Mrs. Eddy had learned, as all must learn, that deeds are requisite to express genuine gratitude. Without deeds to prove them, protestations of gratitude may be empty words. True gratitude is the basis of true prayer, the prayer of thanksgiving, such as was used by the Master at the tomb of Lazarus. Such prayer is based on a "due sense of benefits received"—on the realization that God's work is finished, and that it is "very good." The real, spiritual man has never been other than the expression of the divine nature. He exists to declare the goodness and glory of God.

To those beset by fear, sorrow, suffering, discouragement, or the claims of sin and lack, encouragement is offered in the following experience of a Christian Scientist. After hours of fruitless striving to overcome a sense of intense physical suffering, he sat down and began to give thanks. Although thought seemed far removed from a quiet sense of the nearness and allness of divine Love, he was able to thank God for being God, and for His wonderful works; he was thankful for all who, throughout the ages, had been faithful and obedient to their highest sense of good—for the prophets, the apostles, and for Christ Jesus. He was thankful for the untiring labors and unwavering faith of Mary Baker Eddy in taking each step necessary to re-establish and protect, for this and future ages, Christian Science or practical Christianity. When he reached this point, he suddenly realized that his healing had taken place. A "due sense of benefits received" had lifted the clouds of material sense and set free the weary sufferer.

Early Signboards

Our forefathers adopted the signboard from the Romans; and though at first there were certainly not so many shops as to require a picture for distinction,—as the open shop-front did not necessitate any emblem to indicate the trade carried on within,—yet the inns by the road-side, and in the towns, would undoubtedly have them. . . .

Still, as long as civilization was only at a low ebb, the so-called open-houses few, and competition trifling, signs were of but little use. A few objects, typical of the trade carried on, would suffice; a knife for the cutler, a stocking for the hosier, a hand for the glover, a pair of scissors for the tailor, a bunch of grapes for the vintner, fully answered public requirements. But as luxury increased, and the number of houses or shops dealing in the same article multiplied, something more was wanted. Particular trades continued to be confined to particular streets; but the desideratum then was, to give to each shop a name or token by which it might be mentioned in conversation, so that it could be recommended and customers sent to it. Reading was still a scarce acquirement; consequently, to write up the owner's name would have been of little use. Those that could, advertised their name by a rebus; thus, a hare and a bottle stood for Harebottle, and two cocks for Cox. Others, whose names no rebus could represent, adopted pictorial objects; and, as the quantity of these augmented, new subjects were continually required. The animal kingdom was ransacked, from the mighty elephant to the humble bee, from the eagle to the sparrow; the vegetable kingdom, from the palm-tree and cedar to the marigold and daisy; everything on the earth, and in the firmament above it, was put under contribution. Portraits of the great men of all ages, and views of towns, both painted with a great deal more of fancy than of truth; articles of dress, implements of trades, domestic utensils, things visible and invisible, ea quoe sunt tamquam ea quoe noon sunt, everything was attempted in order to attract attention and to obtain publicity. Finally, as all signs in town were painted by the same small number of individuals, whose talents and imagination were limited, it followed that the same subjects were naturally often repeated, introducing only a change in the color for a difference.

—From "The History of Signboards," by JACOB LARWOOD and JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN.

The Genesis of a Chair

In a few weeks, amidst the dim aisles of the green beech woods of Buckinghamshire, hard by the home of William Penn, a little nut of beech mast will fall to the ground and that will be the beginning of a chair.

At this very moment, on any day in high summer or mellow autumn, men and horses, men with the good red tan of the Chiltern Hills, and horses plump and sturdy, invade the leafy peace of the beech woods and drag away mighty timbers to make chairs. Little squirrels, reminding one of the whimsical poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes, eye the timber carriers from the branches of the trees. Some of the beech mast made feasts for the squirrels, some came to nothing, some produced giant trees and thus became potentially chairs.

The team tugs, hence the timbers are heaved out of the wood along the deep-rutted cart-path, full of the savor of the good brown earth. On go the timbers, unsawn boles of beech trees, out of the glades into the old lanes and on into the hard road. A drink for the horses at the pond at the corner, then a little pull at the traces, strong, willing shoulders in padded collars. After that but little pulling, for the road gradually drops about six hundred feet into the busy chairmaking town of High Wycombe.

Out from the wood, along the lanes, past the pond, down the hill, go trees and yet more trees, the fruit of the tiny beech mast and the ax and the saw. Trees to make hundreds and thousands of chairs. Fathers' chairs for the fireside, where man first developed his social tendencies. Chairs of state, chairs of authority, chairs of judges, kings and counselors, chairs of lavish carving or no carving, chairs of magnificence, chairs of beauty, chairs of charm. Mothers' chairs!

In little wooden sheds built in the back gardens of humble homes among the Chiltern Hills, men trained to the work are shaping pieces of beech wood to go into the making of chairs. They have been at it for a long time. Will Shakespeare may have watched the smoothing of the little bars and stumps of timber, the shaping of the ends of small portions of these monarchs of the English wood. The great stream of felled trees, that goes down the Chiltern Hills from the woods to the big humming factories in the valley, never seems to pause for long. An army of men is always turning trees into chairs. The full detailed story of the development of a chair, from the moment when the seed first sends up its tiny spray of light-green beech leaves in the spring would be a long tale. It is a splendid story, right through the growth from the tiny sapling to the shady tree, the crack and crash of the moment when it is felled to the ground by ax and saw, the seasoning of the timber, the swift tooth of the sawmill, the laying out of strips of straight-cut wood, the turning, the shaving, the shaping, the carving, the polishing, the making of plain household chairs, of elaborate Sheratons, Chippendales, or Heppelwhites.

It would be a long and a technical, albeit an interesting story. New machines, new methods, new forms of production, new fabrics for upholstering, new polishes, new ways of reproducing the old loved forms of chair which no man in nineteen hundred and thirty can better—all these activities are in progress.

But the genesis of a chair in the sweet woodlands is the same. The heart still responds to the sentiment of the poet who wrote in what, if you like, was doggerel, but which has survived several generations:

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving the old arm chair!

Yes. There are many great chairs which should have been preserved. For example, the chair in which sat Canute when he bade the tides to stop. There were great chairs, no doubt, in Westminster Hall under that ripe timbered roof which was already centuries old when there was conducted the trial of Charles Stuart. Hard by the beech woods of the Chiltern Hills were the chairs in which Hampden eagerly discussed what support he could best give Oliver Cromwell. Many another occupant of chairs made from Chiltern forests carried a pike for the war of the Parliament against the King. And Hamlet, in solemn suit, makes his greatest soliloquy while seated in a chair.

There are gilded chairs of society and of royalty, seats of the mighty from which words of despair or of hope went forth to mankind. But as one stands and sees the beech mast in Chiltern woods, and the big horses drawing the trunks of trees out from the leafy silences to the hard roads and the busy factories down in the valley, one likes to think of them as going into the making of the simple chairs of the family, the fireside and the home. From plain chairs, in simple unblazoned homes, there has been made character.

Ever-Changing Dunes

The dunes are constantly changing and always present scenes of interest and beauty. The surface ripple-marks formed in the bed of the wind and athwart its course like the ripple marks in the sandy bed of a stream, move with the current. The grains of sand hurry up the gradually sloping side to windward, drop over the steeper leeward side and eddy in the trough. These rippling, corded markings are to be found wherever the sand is bare of vegetation, and record the direction of the present or latest strong wind. Like snowdrifts, the sand collects behind tufts of grass or bits of driftwood and builds up into dunes. The dunes devoid of binding grass or bushes—the desert dunes—move in the direction of the strongest winds, those of the winter months which blow from the north toward the south. Like magnified ripple-marks, the windward side is hard packed and slopes upward at a gentle angle of about nine degrees, while the leeward side rests at the steeper angle of repose of the sand, an angle of thirty-two degrees. On this side each foot of the traveller sinks deeply into the soft sand and starts it rolling downward. . . .

The reverse waves of sand, with their steeper undercut surfaces to windward, held in place by the binding roots and buried stalks of the beach grass, have continued to cut backwards. These I formerly called amphitheater dunes, as they take the shape of large or small amphitheaters. A similar name, that of cirque dunes, might well be adopted, for, like the glacial cirques cut out of the rocks of mountains, their progress is partly determined by undercutting and by "plucking"—not by ice, however, but by the wind. Some of these cirque dunes are changing to the desert type as larger areas of sand, free from vegetation on their windward sides, give freer scope to the wind.

Irregular dunes, looking like snow-covered mountain tops, pyramidal dunes cut on all sides, and peaks well protected by the binding beach grass are all to be found. Some of the latter stand up like nunataks above the surface of a glacier, or monadnocks on a worn down plain. Eagle dune has constantly changed in outline, disappearing like snow in the hot sunshine on the windward northern side, to be built up to leeward.

— CHARLES WENDELL TOWNSEND, in "Beach Grass."

A Visit to Mistral

It was in May of 1898, that Mrs. Fields and Miss Jewett, finding Paris cold and rainy, determined to strike for sunshine, and the South. A little journey into Provence, and a visit to Mistral, followed this decision. The following notes record the visit.

A perfect time and perfect weather in which to see the country of Provence. Fields of great white poppies and other flowers planted for seed in this district made the way beautiful on either hand. Olive trees with rows of black cypress and old tiled-roofed farmhouses, and the mountains always on the horizon, filled the landscape. The first considerable house we reached was the home of the poet. A pretty garden which attracted our attention with a rare eglantine called La Reine Joanne, and other charming things hanging over the wall made us suspicious of the poet's vicinity. Turning the corner of this garden and driving up a short road, we found the courtyard and door on the inner side as it were. We heard a barking dog. "Take care," said the driver, "there is a dangerous dog inside." We waited until Mistral himself came to meet us from the garden; he was much amused. There was an old dog tied, half asleep, on a bench and a young one by his side. He said laughing, "These are all, and they could not be less dangerous." . . .

We went into the house and sat down to talk awhile about poetry and books. There was a large book-case full of French and Provencal literature here, but it was rather the parlor and everyday sitting-room than his work-room. Unhappily, they have no children. Evidently they are exceedingly happy together and naturally do not miss what they have never had. She opened the drawing-room for us, which is the room of state. It is full of interesting things connected with Provence and their life, but perfectly simple, in accord with the country-like fashion of their existence. There is a noble bas-relief of the head of Mistral . . . and, without overloading, plenty of good things—photographs, one or two pictures, not many, for the house is not that of a rich man, plaster casts, and one or two busts,—perhaps the presents of artists. . . . Presently Mistral gave me his arm and we went across the hall. Standing in the place of honor opposite the front door and in the large corner made by the staircase, is a fine copy of the bust of Lamartine, crowned with an olive wreath. . . .

The dining-room was still more Provencal, if possible, than the rooms we had visited. The walls were white, which, with the closed green blinds, must give a pleasant light when the days are hot, yet bright even on grey days. Specimens of the potterv of the country hang around, decorated with soft colors. The old carved bread-mixing-and-holding affair, which belonged in every well-to-do house of the old time, was there, and one or two other old pieces of furniture, while the chairs, sofa, and table were of quaint shape, painted green with some decorations.

The details are all petty enough, but they proved how sincerely Mistral and his wife love their country and their surroundings and endeavor to ennoble them and make the most of them. After sitting at table and enjoying their hospitality, we went out again into the garden where Madam Mistral gathered "Nerto" (myrtle) for us, beside roses and other more beautiful but more formidable things. "Nerto" is the title of one of his last books (I hear) and the wife doubtless believed that we should cherish a branch of her myrtle especially in memory of the visit. She was quite right, but these things which are "to last"—how frail they are; the things that remain are those which are written on the heart.

We cannot forget these two picturesque beings standing in their garden filling our hands with flowers and bidding us farewell. As we drove away into the sunny plain once more, we found it speaking to us with a voice of human kindness echoing from that poetic and friendly home.—From "Memories of a Hostess, A Chronicle of Eminent Friendships," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE.

Earth's Wild Loveliness

Or as I well remember one highday in June
bright on the seaward South-downs, where I had come afar
on a wild garden planted years agone, and fenced
thickly within live-beechen walls: the season it was
of prodigal gay blossom, and man's skill had made
a fair-order'd husbandry of that nativ pleasaunce:
But had ther been no more than earth's wild loveliness,
the blue sky and soft air and the unmown flowersprent lawns,
I would have lain me down and long'd, as then I did,
to lie there ever indolently undisturb'd, and watch
the common flowers that starr'd the fine grass of the wold,
waving in gay display their gold-heads to the sun,
each telling of its own inconscient happiness.

—From "The Testament of Beauty," by ROBERT BRIDGES.

Talking of Composition

We talked of composition, which was a favourite topick of Dr. Watson's, who first distinguished himself by lectures on rhetorick.—Johnson. "I advised Chambers, and would advise every young man beginning to compose, to do it as fast as he can, to get a habit of having . . . to start promptly; it is so much more difficult to improve in speed than in accuracy." —Watson. "I own I am for much attention to accuracy in composing, lest one should get bad habits of doing it in a slovenly manner."—Johnson. "Why, sir, you are confounding doing inaccurately with the necessity of doing inaccurately. A man knows when his composition is inaccurate, and when he thinks fit he'll correct it. But, if a man is accustomed to compose slowly, and with difficulty, upon all occasions, there is danger that he may not compose at all, as we do not like to do that which is not done easily; and, at any rate, more time is consumed in a small matter than ought to be."—Watson. "Dr. Hugh Blair has taken a week to compose a sermon." —Johnson. "Then, sir, that is for the want of the habit of composing quickly, which I am insisting one should acquire."—Watson. "Blair was not composing all the week, but only such hours as he found himself disposed for composition."—Johnson. "Nay, sir, unless you tell me the time he took, you tell me nothing. . . . I myself have composed about forty sermons. I have begun a sermon after dinner, and sent it off by the post that night. I wrote forty-eight of the printed octavo pages of the Life of Swift at a sitting; but then I sat up all night. I have also written six sheets in a day of translation from the French."—Boswell. "We have all observed how one man dresses himself slowly, and another fast."—Johnson. "Yes, sir; it is wonderful how much time some people will consume in dressing; taking up a thing and looking at it, and laying it down, and taking it up again. Every one should get the habit of doing it quickly. I would say to a young divine, 'Here is your text; let me see how soon you can make a sermon.' Then I'd say, 'Let me see how much better you can make it.' Thus I should see both his powers and his judgment."—From "A Journal of A Tour to the Hebrides," by JAMES BOSWELL. With an Introduction by T. RATCLIFFE BARNETT.

Ode on The Pleasure Arising From Vicissitude

Now the golden Morn aloft
Waves her dew-bespangled wing,
With vermeil cheek and whisper soft
She woos the tardy spring;
Till April starts, and calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground;
And lightly o'er the living scene
Scatters his freshest, tenderest green.

New-born flocks, in rustic dance,
Frisking ply their feeble feet;
Forgetful of their wintry trance
Till birds his presence greet;
But chief, the skylark warbles high
His trembling thrilling ecstasy
And, lessening from the dazzled sight,
Melts into air and liquid light.

Rise, my soul! on wings of fire,
Rise the rapturous choir among;
Hark! 'tis nature strikes the lyre,
And leads the general song.

—THOMAS GRAY. Works.

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HIGH-PRICED STOCKS UNDER BEAR PRESSURE

General Movement Somewhat Irregular—Heavy Tone at Close

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market required a breathing spell today, after the strenuous bullish efforts of the first half of the week had finally lifted the general level of prices over the rough places which wrecked the bull movement of July.

Although the market closed yesterday only a fraction above the peak of July 28, as measured by the index of 90 issues, much liquidation had to be absorbed on the way, and pool operators were anxious to get their bearings before further ambitious undertakings. Trading slumped, and prices generally eased, although sporadic bidding up of specialties gave the market a spotty appearance.

The market grew increasingly dull during the afternoon, and total sales fell off to about 1,700,000 shares. The closing tone was heavy.

Such shares as U. S. Steel, American Can, General Electric and American Telephone lost about a point, and shares losing 2 or more included Stone & Webster, Westinghouse Electric and Gulf States Steel.

Diamond Match lost 3, and Case more than 8. Several specialties moved upward against the trend, notably some of the smaller steels. Newton Steel and National Steel gained 3 to 4.

Vanadium and Foster Wheeler were among specialties gaining about 2. Radio was in fair demand for a while, but the buying soon dwindled.

The decline was probably influenced in part by the sag in the grain markets, in response to the Government's Sept. 1 crop estimates. The corn crop estimate placed the crop at the lowest in years, but was about 50,000,000 bushels higher than several private estimates had indicated. The further slight rise in the estimate of wheat production sent most positions to around the lowest prices of the season. Selling of grains, nevertheless, was not in large volume, and as it failed to gain headway, stocks manifested a better tone. Bears in stocks appeared none too sure of themselves.

Mixed Business News

Corporate news was, on the whole, mixed and inconclusive. Southern Railway, after showing a heavy tone for a while, rallied briskly on declaration of the regular quarterly dividend. No reduction in the dividend was expected in informed quarters at this time, however, as it has been the road's practice to provide for dividends one year ahead, so the real uncertainty is over payment of dividends next year. The failure of St. Paul Railroad to meet the full half-yearly interest on its adjustment bonds was disappointing, but not unexpected. A payment of 1½ per cent in place of 2½ per cent, had been largely discounted by the market for these liens. Several dividend omissions or reductions were announced. Calumet & Hecla decided to forgo its quarterly payment altogether, after the recent reductions..

The money market indicated an increasing supply of funds. Call money renewed at 2½ per cent, but was soon available in the outside market at 2. Wall Street has been intensely interested of late over possible changes in the program of the Federal Reserve System, under the recently appointed chairman, Eugene Meyer Jr.

While nothing new in the way of official comment has been available, some observers in Wall Street are expecting efforts to improve the market for real estate mortgages, in the hope of reviving building activity, still a decided weak spot in the business situation.

Bonds Less Active

Listed bonds were disposed to mark time. Activity fell off somewhat as syndicates sold several new issues, but the undertone was firm.

There was good news for the market in Secretary Mellon's decision to retire $1,149,000,000 of 3½ per cent Treasury notes on March 31 next, for this obviously means that the Treasury expects to refund at a lower interest rate and therefore anticipates a continuation of cheap money, which will help bonds in general. The heavy oversubscription to the Sept. 15 offering of certificates, totaling $325,000,000 and bearing 2% interest, also received favorable comment.

Utilities occupied the most prominent place in the day's new financing, but the offering of more than $23,000,000 in loans of that description failed to affect prices of listed issues, which tended higher. The largest sale was a $15,000,000 issue of Electric Power & Light 100-year debenture 5s at 92½. Central Maine Power Company marketed a $5,000,000-block of 4½s, due 1957, at 99½, while Sierra Pacific Power Company floated a $1,400,000 loan in 30-year first 5s at 95. Rails were represented by a $12,000,000 issue of Chicago & North Western first mortgage 4½s, due 2037, at 99¾. The remaining offering was $2,400,000 in first mortgage 4½s of Cumberland County (Maine) Power & Light Company at 95½.

The market heard that Gillette Safety Razor was soon to offer a $20,000,000-issue of 5-year convertible 5s.

Turnovers in the higher grade domestic rails were small, and price changes slight. A few of the lower priced issues were moderately active, especially the St. Paul 5s of 2000, which climbed more than a point. Western Maryland 4s rose nearly one. American Telephone listings Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Pacific Gas 7s showed quiet strength in narrow trading. Among the industrials and specialties, there were slight recessions in Remington Rand 5½s, a warrant issue, and U. S. Rubber 5s. McCrory Stores 5½s rallied.

Considerable firmness came into the foreign section, where Argentines again pointed higher on light demand.

United States Governments were steady and featureless.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 11	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.03¼	$1.01⅛	$1.48⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	1.13⅛	1.16	1.19⅛
Oats, 2 white	.31	.31⅜	.39½
Flour	5.10	5.00	7.25
Beef, family	21.00	22.00	29.00
Pork	32.50	31.50	30.50
Lard	.1325	.1310	.1220
Cotton, mid-up	.1140	.1145	.1875
Zinc	.0430	.0430	.0575
Iron	19.78	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.11	.10⅝@.11	.18
Tin	.3965	.3960	.4500
Rubber	.0612⅛	.0625	.1930
Sugar	.0443	.0443	.0540
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0690
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Sept. 11	Sept. 10
43¾	21	Abitibi	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
37⅛	21¾	Adams Ex	2700	38¼	37⅛	38	38¾
34¾	28½	Addressograph	100	33	33	33	33
41¼	15⅞	Adv-Ru pf	1500	34	34	34	36
1⅛	⅛	Ahumada	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
156⅝	103¾	Air Reduc	3900	138½	130	127½	137¼
36	18	Airway El	2600	17⅜	17	17⅜	18⅛
9⅛	4½	Alaska Jun	1000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6
15½	6½	Albany PWP	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
38¼	18	Alleghany	3500	23	22¼	22⅝	23¼
343	235	Allied Chem	600	279½	278	276	280½
66	48⅛	Allis-Chal	1800	55⅛	53	55	55⅛
31½	18	Amerada	500	33⅛	33½	33½	33⅝
10⅜	4⅝	Am Ag Ch	200	5¾	5¼	5¼	6
30⅝	23	Am Ag Ch pf	100	36	36	36	37¾
21⅜	8⅜	Am Br Hoy	9400	19¾	19	19½	19¾
89⅜	60½	Am Br Hy pf	30	77	77	77	78½
156½	108¼	Am Can	18200	134⅝	133¼	133½	134
145	140¼	Am Can pf	400	148⅛	148¼	148¼	
83⅝	56	Am Car & F	2200	68	65	68	68¼
116	98	Am Car pf	300	98¾	98	98	
69⅞	39	Am Chain	500	60	59½	59⅞	60¾
51¼	36⅜	Am Chicle	300	45⅞	45¼	45½	46
33	9¼	Am Com Ale	2500	15⅝	13	13	15⅝
59½	33¾	Am European	300	35	35	35	35
101¼	56¼	Am & FPw	10100	73⅛	72⅜	73¼	73⅝
34¼	20	Am & FP pf 6	40	99	98¾	98¾	99¼
33⅜	13⅝	Am Hawaii	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
7	2½	Am Hide	200	3	3⅛	3⅛	3
58⅜	36¼	Am Int Corp	11200	40⅞	39¼	40¾	40
108	39	Am Loco	200	44¼	44	44¼	
118½	99	Am Loco pf	300	94	94	94	
14⅛	6	Am Mach & Met	100	10	10	10	10
51½	28¾	Am Metals	100	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
95	65	Am Nat G pf	20	75	75	75	75
119⅜	82	Am Pw&Lt	800	87¼	86¾	85⅞	87¼
107	99	Am P&L 8	800	106½	106	106	106⅜
85	75	Am P&L pf A	600	85	85	85	84¼
88¾	80	Am P&L pf st	100	88	88	88	87
39⅞	23⅜	Am Radiat	3100	28⅜	28	28	29
100⅞	48	Am Roll Mill	2100	83½	83½	83½	83⅜
67⅜	52½	Am Saf Raz	500	65¾	65¼	65¾	65¾
26½	7¾	Am Seating	100	9	9	9	
64½	46⅝	Am Ship Bld	10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	49
103⅝	101	Am Smelt 2pf	300	102	102	102	101½
79½	53	Am Smelt	2000	70	69	69	69⅝
141	133⅛	Am Smelt pf	100	139¾	139¾	139⅜	138⅛
82½	65⅝	Am Solvents	100	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
55½	42	Am Stores	300	47	47	47	
69⅞	47	Am Sugar	600	53⅞	50⅛	50⅛	53⅛
274¼	200⅛	Am Tel&T	4900	218⅝	217¼	216	219
114⅜	106	Am Type pf	10	113	113	113	
124⅞	72½	Am Wat W	4300	97⅜	96⅜	96	97⅞
20¼	7⅛	Am Wool	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	
44⅞	19¾	Am Wool pf	400	29½	28¼	28½	29
81½	44¼	Anaconda	4500	48⅜	47¾	48⅛	48¾
37¼	18	Andes Cop	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22⅝
29¼	19⅛	Arch Dan	100	21¼	21⅛	21⅜	21½
8½	4⅜	Arm Ill A	300	5	5	5¼	5¼
4⅜	2⅜	Arm Ill B	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13⅜	5	Arnold Cons	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
106½	91	Asso Ajjari	300	33½	33½	33½	
50½	38	Asso Oil G	5300	38½	38½	38½	38¾
242½	194	Atl Refin	100	231½	231½	231½	233¾
51⅝	30½	Atl Refin	3400	34⅜	33⅜	34	34
106	101	Atlas Pwd pf	20	101¼	101¼	101¼	
27	15	Atlas Stores	2700	38¾	38	32½	32
263¾	91	Auburn Auto	4300	128½	125½	130	131
7	3½	Austin N	200	4	3¾	4	
81¾	37	Auto Strop A	1600	71⅝	70½	71⅝	70⅞
9⅞	4¾	Aviation	600	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5⅞

—B—

38	19¾	Baldwin	4800	34	33	33½	33¾
116	104½	Baldwin pf	30	107½	106	106	106
122⅜	96¼	Balt & O	1100	100⅞	100¼	100⅛	100⅜
20¾	12½	Barker Bros	400	13½	13½	13½	
24	20½	Barnsdall A	3300	123¼	122¼	123	123½
92	67⅛	Beatrice	400	86	86¾	85¾	86⅝
6¼	2½	Belding H	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4m
85½	79¾	Belg NR ppf	400	83	82½	82½	83
57⅝	27⅜	Bendix	7100	34	33¼	33⅜	33¾
56¼	31½	Best & Co	3300	81¾	80¾	81¾	81½
110¼	75	Beth Steel	2700	88⅝	86⅛	86⅝	88¾
29⅞	17½	Bloom'dale	400	26½	26⅛	26½	25
90⅜	60⅛	Borden	2000	80	79	79	80
50½	23⅜	Borg Warner	800	30	29¾	30	30
25⅜	13½	Briggs	4200	30⅜	20	20	20¼
22¼	12½	Brockway	500	19½	18¾	19⅛	19½
78⅜	58⅜	Bklyn Man T	500	68	68	68	68½
15⅛	10	Bklyn-Queen	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	
66½	53	Bklyn Queen pf	300	62	61	62	
176⅛	115	Bklyn Un G	100	122	122	122	134½
42	37½	Brown Shoe	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
30⅜	13⅜	Bruns Balke	1800	16⅛	16	16⅛	16½
117	107¾	Bucyrus pf	1000	117	117	117	117
43	33½	Bucy cv pf	300	36½	36	36	36
14⅝	8½	Budd Wheel	200	11	10½	10½	11¼
74	20½	Bullard	6000	29	27	28¾	26⅞
110⅛	90	Burns Br A	200	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100
51⅞	30¼	Burroughs	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
112⅜	60⅛	Byers	2500	78¾	77¼	78	78

—C—

89⅞	47⅝	Calu & Ariz	100	51	51	51	52½
33⅜	13	Calu & Hecla	800	13⅞	13½	13½	14¼
75⅜	56	Canada Dry	1300	66¼	65	65	66⅛
226¾	165¾	Can Pac	300	187⅛	186¾	186¾	187⅝
52¼	40⅞	Can Pac new wi	1300	47	46¾	46⅞	47
34¼	20	Cannon Mills	300	23	22½	23	
28¾	13	Canitel Adm	100	20½	20	20½	20¼
362¾	150	Case Thresh	32200	187	180½	182	188½
132	115	Case Thresh pf	30	124m	124¼	124¼	124
79¾	57	Caterpillar	500	57½	57¼	57¼	58
80	9	Celotex	200	14	13¾	14	14
30½	23½	Cen Agutrre	100	24¼	23¾	24¼	
8¼	3¾	Century Rib	200	5¼	5	5¼	5½
69⅜	46¼	Cerro de P	1200	47	46	47	45½
45½	20	Cert-Teed pf	100	22½	22½	22½	
67⅝	19¾	Checker Cab	3200	33⅛	31	31½	33⅜
82½	51½	Ches Corp	100	69½	69½	69½	69¾
51⅜	44½	Ches & O	3800	50¾	50	50⅝	51
10	2⅞	Chi & Alton	300	3	3	3	2⅞
10⅝	3⅜	Chi & Alt pf	2500	3	2¾	3	3⅞
17¾	5½	Chi Gt West	200	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
52⅜	27	Chi Gt W pf	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
26⅜	12½	Chi M&SP	500	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅜
46⅛	19½	Chi M&SP pf	1500	24	23½	23½	24
89¾	49	Chi N'W	700	66	65	65	65
37	11¼	Chi Pneu	200	18⅜	18½	18½	18½
125½	90	Chi RI	300	99½	99	99½	99
32½	17	Chick Cot O	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
67⅝	48	Childs	200	55½	55⅝	55⅝	55½
43	24	Chrysler	6000	29	28⅛	29	28½
49	38	City Ice	100	38½	38½	38½	40
98¾	82	City Ice pf	50	87	81	81	82
13¼	5¾	City Stores	500	6½	7½	7½	7¾
20⅝	12¼	Col Beacon Oil	400	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14½
191⅜	133¼	Coca Cola	3800	186½	184½	185½	184
52	48½	Coca Cola A	100	52¼	52¼	52⅞	52¼
35¾	14⅜	Collins&A	300	22½	22⅛	22¼	22¾
64½	50	Col Palm	200	61¾	61⅝	61¾	61⅞
102⅝	97	Col Palm pf	100	102	102	102	
77	36½	Colo F&I	600	50¾	50¼	50¾	51¼
80	68¾	Colo Co 1pf	100	77½	77½	77½	
110	104¼	Col Gas pf A	300	109¾	109⅝	109¾	109½
87	55	Colum Gas	13600	65⅝	64½	65¼	64½
199	198	Col Carbon	100	139	139	139	140½
37⅝	12½	Col Graph	25400	18⅞	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝
40¾	23⅝	Com Cred	400	26	25½	26	25⅞
95	76¼	Com Cr Inv	110	95½	92¼	95½	92¼
44⅜	31⅞	Com Cred A	100	37½	37½	37½	
55	28½	Com Inv Tr	300	37⅞	33⅜	36	37
100	89	Com I 6½%	100	100	100	100	100
38	20¼	Com Sol	10300	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	27
30¼	12⅜	Comwlth Sc	10800	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14½
104⅜	6	Comwlth Sc	300	102	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
19¾	10¼	Congoleum	700	12¼	11¾	12	12
27⅜	15⅜	Con Film	600	21¼	20½	20½	20⅜
28¼	18	Con Film pf	800	22	22	22	21¾
136⅞	96⅜	Con Gas	8300	112¼	111	111	112¾
104⅞	99¼	Con Gas pf	600	105	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
2	⅜	Con Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
52½	18½	Cont Bak A	7300	30	29½	29¼	29
71⅜	50	Cont Can	2100	60⅜	59½	59⅜	60¼
37⅜	15⅜	Cont Dia Fib	600	16½	16¼	16½	16⅜
77⅜	56	Cont Ins	700	59½	59	59	58⅝
8¼	3½	Cont Motors	500	4	3¾	3¾	3½
7	3⅜	Cont Oil	6700	20	19	19	19
40⅞	21⅝	Cont Bak B	2100	4½	4	4½	4½
30½	18⅜	Cont Shares	7900	19¼	18⅝	19⅜	19
111¾	83⅛	Corn Prod	500	94	93	93	94¼
149¼	140	Corn Prod pf	90	149⅜	149¼	149⅜	
33	15½	Cotl	1500	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
39⅝	25½	Cream of Wheat	200	31	31	31	31
22	10¼	Crosley	100	18½	16½	16½	
59⅝	38	Crown Cork	200	50¼	49¾	49⅝	50⅜
93⅜	70½	Crucible	400	76⅜	75⅞	76⅜	75¼
117	104	Crucible pf	30	113	113	113	112½
19½	9	Cuba Co	100	13	13	13	
9	4	Cub Am S	200	4	4	4	
65⅝	22⅞	Cub Am S pf	20	34	34	34	
48	38⅛	Cudahy	200	42½	42½	42½	42½
121⅛	114⅞	Curtis P pf	100	120	120	120	120
14⅞	6⅞	Curtiss Wr	3100	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
90½	55	Cutler	200	65½	64⅞	65½	65

—D—

24½	20	Deere pf	500	24	23¾	23¾	24
153	110¼	Del Lac&W	200	117½	117	117	
80	45	Denv RG pf	200	59¾	59⅝	59⅜	
254½	139	Diamond M	900	247	243½	243½	247¾
8⅜	6¾	Dome Mines	600	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾
307½	185	Dom Stores	4200	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.30
145¼	95¾	Dupont	10100	123	120½	121⅛	122
121	114½	Dupont deb	1100	120½	120¼	120¼	120¼

—E—

255¼	178¾	East Kodak	1200	219	216	216	219
27½	19½	Eaton Axle	4100	25½	24½	24½	25⅛
114⅜	85⅞	Elec Auto Lt	2300	66¾	64¾	65½	66⅝
9⅜	3¼	Elec Boat	400	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½
103⅞	49¼	Elec P&L	19400	75½	72	73⅝	74
112	105	Elec P&L pf	100	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
101½	97¾	El P&L 6pf	1400	102	101½	102	101½
7⅞	3½	Emer-Br A	2700	3	3	3	
104⅞	94½	Eng PS 5½pf ww	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
50¾	39¾	Equit Bldg	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
63⅜	35½	Erie	400	41½	41	41⅞	41¾
43⅜	9½	Eureka Vac	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
30⅜	15½	Evans Auto L	200	8½	8¼	8¼	
26⅜	22	Ex Buffet	10	24	24	24	

—F—

39¾	7	Fairbanks pf	110	15⅜	15	15⅜	15½
28½	25¼	Fed Screw W	600	25½	25¼	25⅛	
98¾	91	Fed L&T pf	20	97	97	97	
185	115	Fed M&S	200	126½	126	126½	125
15¼	7½	Fed Motor T	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
43	30	Fed Wat Svc	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34½
89¾	56	Fidelity Ins	100	69½	69½	69½	69½
33½	19⅜	Firestone	100	30	30	30	30¼
51¼	46	First Nat St	400	57¼	57	57¼	57½
5½	1½	Fisk Rubber	1500	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
21	5	Fisk Rub 1pf	30	6	6	5½	5½
104½	95½	Fraser & Wheeler	49500	96	93½	96¾	93¼
50	28½	Fourth Nat Inv	1500	36½	36	36	36
38¾	10	Foundation	400	13⅞	13	13	13¼
57⅞	16⅛	Fox A	1100	51⅝	50½	50⅞	51⅜
88	85¼	Frank-Sm pf	70	85½	85½	85½	
85⅛	37	Freeport-Tx	3000	46¾	45½	45½	47

—G—

11¾	8¼	Gabriel A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18½	7	Gen Am Inv	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
111⅞	78¼	Gen Am Tk	1400	90⅝	90	90⅛	90¾
71¾	38⅝	Gen Asphalt	800	42⅞	42	42	43⅝
38½	14¾	Gen Bronze	400	23	22¾	22¾	23⅜
54¾	32	Gen Cable A	200	38	35½	35⅝	31
109¾	70	Gen Cable pf	100	40	85	85	85
95⅝	60¼	Gen Elec	37700	74¼	73¼	73⅝	74⅛
13	11⅜	Gen Elec Sp	600	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
18¾	4	Gen G&E A	500	10½	10	10	10
104⅜	40⅛	Gen Motors	110600	48⅝	47¾	48	48
44⅜	34½	Gen Ital Ed	100	35½	35½	35½	36
54½	37½	Gen Pub Svc	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	37½
41¼	24	Gen O Ad A	100	26	26	26	26
21⅜	8½	Gen O Ad ct	100	9½	9½	9½	10
51¼	27	Gen Theater	1100	35⅞	35	35⅛	35¾
108⅜	73¼	Gen Ry Sig	400	82¾	81¾	82½	82½
118	100¼	Gen Ry S pf	20	115	115	115	
19⅜	10½	Gen Realty	300	115	115	115	
19⅜	10½	Gen Realty	300	11¾	11¼	11½	12
90	68¼	Gen Refrac	2700	76⅜	75⅛	75⅞	78¼
186½	158	Gillette	28000	67⅝	64	65⅞	65¼
20⅜	10	Gimbel Br	4600	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	13⅜
81⅜	66¾	Gimbel pf	100	70	70	70	70
35	14⅜	Glidden	500	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
105⅛	90¼	Glidden pf	1000	94	94	94	95
15	7⅞	Gobel (Adolf)	300	9	9	9	9
		Gold & Stock	20	110	110	110	107
		Goodrich	800	39¼	37¾	38¾	38¾
		Goodyear	1600	58	56¾	56¾	57¼
		Graham Bros	100	19	19	19	19
		Gotham pf	10	70	70	70	
		Gotham pf xw	10	70	70	70	
		Graham-P	300	7	6¾	6¾	6
		Granby	100	23	23	23	
		17 Grand Silver	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Grand Union	100	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾
		Grand Un pf	900	43½	43½	43½	43½
		Granite City	100	51½			
		Grant (W T)	1700	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
		Grt Nor pf	800	79¼	78	78¼	79
		Grt Nor Ore	500	21½	21	21¼	21⅛
		Grt W Sug	300	30¼	30	30	30
		Grisby Cv	40100	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
		Gulf Mo pf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
		Gulf Steel	300	39½	39½	39½	41¾

—H—

23½	12¾	Hahn Dpt St	4100	17½	16¾	17½	16¾
85¼	71¾	Hahn Dpt pf	1500	83¾	83	83¾	83
105	90	Hamilton W pf	10	10	10	10	
95	80	Hanna Ltpf	10	90	90	90	
20	7¾	Hartman B	300	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9
123¾	117	Hero P pf	20	122	122	122	
109	70	Hershey Ch	300	98½	88⅛	94½	96⅛
104¾	83½	Hershey pf	200	101¼	101	101¼	
80	73	Hollinger Co	100	79	79	79	80
25	7¾	Houdaille B	3000	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
118⅞	53¼	Houston Oil	8200	78¾	76½	77¼	77¾
41⅞	25½	Howe Sound	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31⅛
53⅝	31	Hud Mot	1000	47¼	47¼	47¼	
83	75	Hud Man pf	100	81	81	81	
62½	35¾	Hudson Mot	1000	30¾	30	30	31¾
26⅜	12¼	Hupp Motors	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14

—I—

136¾	109	Ill Central	200	114½	114½	114½	116
32	19½	Ind Oil & G	3300	34¾	34½	34¾	34¾
17	4½	Indian Mot	300	5¾	5	5	5¼
87⅛	23	Indian M pf	30	23	22¼	23	
28⅞	9¾	Indian Refin	9500	11¾	11	11⅜	11
134	75	Ind Rayon	100	85	85	85	
30½	12½	Inspiration	3000	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14
17⅜	10½	Insuran Sh	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
13⅝	9½	Insuran ctp	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
30⅞	28⅝	Interboro RT	200	31¼	31	31¼	30½
7⅞	4½	Intercon Pub	300	7⅜	7

BUSINESS NEWS FROM DOMINION MORE CHEERFUL

Steel Output Is Increased—Better Sentiment Among Manufactures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Reports on the condition of business and industry throughout Canada during the last week bear out the opinion that the most serious phase of depression has passed.

With the exception of exports of Canadian commodities, which have been at a low level since the beginning of the current year, a general improvement in business is noted. Among manufacturers there is a distinctly better sentiment, based on the feeling that commodity prices are holding in steel, hides, lumber and wool.

Steel plants are resuming production on an increased scale; car-building plants are well employed; the machine tool industry is working at capacity, and there is an encouraging demand for mining and road-building machinery. With the rapid development of water power projects there is a steady demand for electrical equipment.

Reports from western Canada, which are sent forward as harvesting work is nearing completion, are of a satisfactory nature. If the early promise of very high yields has not been fulfilled in Manitoba, the average crops in that Province promise to be good, and, on the reliable authority of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, higher perhaps than those in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In Saskatchewan binder cutting is nearing completion and threshing is well under way; while in Alberta, where the harvest is justifying to a satisfactory extent the premise of uniformly high yields, with somewhat lighter crops. In the more central regions of the Province the major part of the cutting has been done.

A return to more normal temperatures during the last week has had a beneficial effect on retail trade in general, and has helped appreciably in the liquidation of stocks of summer wear.

Influx of Tourists

Tourist traffic was slow in developing during the current season, but during the last two weeks there has been a heavy influx of visitors, especially in Ontario and Quebec, and dealers catering to this class have reported much activity.

In wholesale drygoods, trade conditions are rather quiet; orders for fall deliveries to date are in limited number, and general volume is hardly equal to that of 1929 at this period.

Several Canadian engineering firms have benefited by extensive orders placed during the last two weeks by the Beauharnois Power Corporation for structural steel and power plant equipment for the big hydroelectric undertaking on the St. Lawrence River. Purchases during this period have amounted to more than $1,-800,000.

The latest order is that placed with the Canadian Westinghouse Company for seven huge high-tension transformers to be used in stepping up the voltage for transmission to Montreal and Toronto. It is claimed that these units will be the largest ever manufactured in Canada.

Merger Announcement

An important merger of natural gas and artificial gas companies operating in southwestern Ontario is announced in the linking up of United Fuel Investments, Ltd., and its subsidiaries, principally the United Gas & Fuel Company of Hamilton, Ont., and the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Ltd., with the Union Natural Gas Company. The merger is reported to involve assets of more than $42,000,-000.

A forward movement in the closing stages of last week on the Montreal Stock Exchange imparted a more cheerful aspect to the transactions of the period and a fair number of stocks showed gains on a comparison of final prices with those of the previous week.

A review of the market for the month of August shows that at 558,-387 shares traded, the month's total was with one exception the smallest since July, 1927. Inasmuch as the month's decline was widespread, there was no appearance of extraordinary weakness in any one group. Of the 140 issues to provide trading during the month, 25 advanced, 77 stocks closed lower, 19 remained unchanged from the July closing level, while 19 came out in broken lots only.

Trading on the Toronto Mining Exchange was distinctly brighter last week, when compared with the preceding period, many issues rising into higher ground, while some of these gains were of substantial proportions. Noranda Mines showed a good gain at 21.30, while other base metals also sold higher.

Financial transfers reflecting the business depression of the current period showed a marked decline for all Canada in July. After seasonal adjustment, bank debits were 8 per cent lower than in June, the drop without adjustment being from $3,398,000,000 to $3,094,000,000, or nearly 9 per cent.

Despite a decrease in gross revenue of $5,916,567, or 13.2 per cent, as compared with earnings last year, Canadian railways showed an increase in net revenue during August of $355,-200 through a cut in expenses of $6,-271,767, or 15.8 per cent.

Railway Revenues

For the six months, January to June, gross revenue of the railways amounted to $218,167,205 and net revenues to $25,215,421, as compared with $256,984,318 and $41,175,984, respectively, in the like period of 1929.

With the assistance of several major engineering awards, construction started during August, exceeded that for July by 32.2 per cent, but the total for the eight months of the current year is still 17 per cent less than for the corresponding period of 1929. There is a fair amount of new work planned for procedure this fall.

Canada's exports of pulp and paper in July amounted to $14,908,286. As compared with the previous month, there was an increase of $44,563, although the figures were down when compared with July, 1929.

For the first seven months of the current year, the exports of pulp and paper were valued at $106,416,853, compared with a total of $112,584,311 in the corresponding months of 1929. This represents a decrease of $6,167,-458, or 5½ per cent.

For the first time this year Canada's imports of meats in July were lower than for the corresponding month of last year. During the first six months of the year monthly imports of meats showed a gain over the like month of 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 12:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	91	91
Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104⅜	104⅜
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99½	99½
Am For Pow 5s	89¼	89¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	108¼	108¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100⅛	100⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T col 4s '36	99	99
Am T&T 5s '65	108⅜	108¾
Am T&T rf 5s '60	106½	106½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅞	108⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96⅛	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93	93
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	81⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	104	104
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94⅛	94⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	132⅛	131⅞
Atlanta & Danv 3d 4s '48	53½	53½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	102	102
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92¾	92¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅞	96⅞
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s's cv	101⅛	101⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	103½	103½
B&O 5s series D	104⅝	104⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	110⅝	110⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	92⅝	92⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102½
Beth Stel rfg 5s '42	103½	103½
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅞	100⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅞	101⅞
Bos N Y 4s	86½	86½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100
Buff R & P 4½s '57	95⅝	95
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	93	93
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	104	104
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105⅛	105
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105½	105½
Can North sf 7s '40	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	89¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	105½	105
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	102½	102¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96⅝	96⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105⅛	105⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A	100⅞	100¾
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅛	100⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	72	71¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74½	74½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	103⅛	103⅛
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	105	105
Chi M&StP 4¾s	100⅛	100⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	53⅛	54⅜
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88⅝	88⅝
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Chi Railway 5s	80½	80½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94½	94½
Chi RI&P 4½s A	97¼	97
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92¾	92¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅞	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	97	97
Childs 5s	91½	91½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97½	97½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	103	103
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	103¾	103¾
Columbus Pow 4½s	97⅞	97⅞
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	24	24
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95⅝
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	102	102
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97⅛	97⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	96	96
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	93¼	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105½	105½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94½	94½
Dold Packing 6 s'42	58⅛	58⅛
Erie 5s '67	93⅞	93⅞
Erie gen lien	83½	83½
Erie gen '75s	93⅞	93⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	98½	98½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	79	75
Gen Baking 5½s	97⅜	97½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99⅜	99⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	67	66¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	84	84
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	98	97¾
Inter Match Corp 5 rcts '47	101	101
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72½	71¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	71¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58¼	58
Int Paper 6s '55	85½	85½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	88½	88⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	103¾	103¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96¼	96¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94½	94
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	77¾	77⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100½	100½
Louir Ark 5s	105	105
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	102¼	102¼
L&N col 5s '31	105	105
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95½	94
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	102
McCrory 5½s '41	99	99
Met Edison 4½s	100⅜	100⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅞	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	103⅞	103⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅜	102⅜
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	90¼	90¼
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	92⅜	92⅜
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	108¼	108¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	99¾	99¾
Mo Pac gen 4s	81	81
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¾	101¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	103¾	102
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	109
Mo Pac 5s H	101¾	101¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	103	103
Murray Body 6½s '34	99⅝	99⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100⅜	100¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93⅞	93⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	94	94
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107¾	107¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	108¼	108¼
NY Dock 4s '51	83½	83
NY Dock 5s '38	79½	79½
NY G&L&P pur m 4s '49	96⅞	96¾
NY G&LH&P 5s '48	108⅛	108⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96	96
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅛	107⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102	102
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90⅝	90⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104¼	104
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101⅛	101
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106¼	106¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69¾	69¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95	95
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	106	106
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	115	115
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	62	62
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	80½	80½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103¼	103¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100½	100½
Patine Ex inc 7s '34	57¾	57¾
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅝	98½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅝	101⅝
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105	105
Pere Marquette 4½s	101¾	101¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	97⅛	97⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	102	101⅞
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	102¾	102
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	109	109
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93	91¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¼	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '40	100	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	96⅝	96⅝
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	90	85
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100	100
Richfield Oil 6s	83	83
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	91½	91¼
StL & SF 5s B '50	103½	103½
StL SW 1st 5s '52	91	90⅝
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	99	99
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	109⅝	109⅝
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95¼	95¼
Seabd AL con 6s '4	50¼	50
Shell Pipe 5 '52	97	97
Shell Union 5s '47	95⅝	95⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97¾	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104½	104½
Solway 5s	99¼	99
So Pacific 4½s '68	99⅝	99½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	90	90
So Ry con 5s '94	111¾	110¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122½	122⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103½	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	82	81½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37¾	38¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110	110
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	88⅝	88⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	92½
US Rubber 5s '47	83	82½
Wabash 4½s '76	94	94
Wabash 5½s '75	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89	89
West Pa Pow 5s A '48	104⅝	104⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106	105½
Western Marrland 4s '52	88¼	88¼
Western Marrland 5½s '77	102⅝	102½
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	94⅝	94⅝
Western Un 5s '60	105	104⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103¾	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93¾	92½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	46	46
White Sew Mach 6s '40	40	40
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	101½
Wis Cen 4s	78	78
Youngstown Sheet 5s	106¾	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Sept.11	Last Sept.10
3½s '47	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.2	103.0	103.2	103.0
4th 4¼s reg	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86⅞	86¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	58¾	58½
Antwerp 5s '58	92	90½
Argentine 5½s '82	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96⅞	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. '61	96⅛	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '36 B	97	96¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '56	96	96
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	96¾	96¼
Batavian ePt 4½s '42	95½	95⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '58	108½	108⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅝	114⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90⅝	90⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	89	88
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96	96
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88	88
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	73¼	72¾
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	73	73
Breda, (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	77	76¾
Brisbane 5s '57	82½	82½
Brisbane 5s '58	82	82
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	95	95
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	101	100⅞
Canad (Dom) 5s '52	105¾	105½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	91	91
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87¼	87¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	90	90
Chile (Bank) ct 6¼s '61	90½	90½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Christiana (City) 6s '54	103⅝	103¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93¼	93⅛
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94⅛	94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 stf	90¼	90¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93	92½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67	67
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¾	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅝	100⅝
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	103	103
Irish Fr eState 5s '60	100¼	100½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	7⅞	97⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85	84¼
Karstadt 6s '43	74	73½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98⅜	98¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94⅞	94⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	90
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	70¾	70¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104½	104½
New South Wales 5s '57	86¼	86¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	99¾	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅜	100¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¼	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94¾	94¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92½	92½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	69⅜	69⅜
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98¼	98
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95½	95¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¼	104¼
Peru 6s '60	68	67½
Peru 6s '61	67¼	67¼
Poland 6s '40	73½	73½
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100⅜	100½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	104⅜	104
Rumanina 7s	81½	81½
Rhine Main 7s '50	101½	101
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100¼	100
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	95	95
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	63	62¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	73½	73½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	94⅞	94
Rhur 6s	82½	82⅛
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	91	91
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	99¾	99¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	82	82
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	90	90
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98	98
Saxon State 7s '45	95¾	95¾
Siemens 6½s ct '51	100⅞	100⅝
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72	71
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	93¾	93¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106⅜	106¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tyrol 7s '52	93½	93½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅝	100½
U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Uni Stl W Burcack 7s '51	104¾	104¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93	92⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105½	105½
Vienna 6s '52	87	87
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95⅝	95⅜
Warsaw 7s '58	72½	72
Westphalia El 6s '53	83¼	83
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¾	98¾

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Sept.10	Last Sept.9
350 Acme Steel	53½	52	53	54
50 Allied Motor	10	10	10	10
150 Am Com Pw A	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20
50 Am Equities	14	14	14	13¾
112 Asso T & T	69	68	68½	68
1350 As Tel Util	24½	24¼	24½	24½
110 Binks Mfg A	19	18	18	19
100 Burnham Trad.	6	6	6	6
1100 Butler Bros	10¼	10	10¼	10
100 Cent Pub Srv A	27	27	27	27½
350 Cent & S W Ut.	23½	23	23½	23⅝
50 Chi City pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
7000 Chicago Corp	12¼	11¾	11⅞	12
300 Chi Corp pf	41¼	40⅞	41	41¼
1200 Chi Inves	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
75 Com Edison	293	292	292	293
400 Consumers Co	5	4¾	5	5
750 Cont Chgo	13½	13⅜	13½	13¼
4800 Cord Corp	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
2500 El House pf	46	45½	45½	46⅜
450 Gleaner C Har	28	27¾	27¾	28¼
100 Grt Lakes Air	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
1350 Inland Util	22½	21¾	22½	22⅜
2050 Insull Ut Inv	57⅜	57¼	57½	57½
1850 Kalamazoo St	55½	52	55½	52½
100 Kellogg Switch	6	6	6	6
500 Libby, McNeil	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
210 Loudon Pack	50	50	50	50
200 Manh Dearborn	31	30	31	30⅜
6300 Mid Utilities	30	29½	29⅞	29¾
200 Mid Ut pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
4000 Mo-Kan Pipe	19¼	18	18⅜	19½
750 Morgan Lith	13⅜	12½	13⅛	13¼
100 Nat Ed Pwr A	28½	28½	28½	28
100 Nat Sec Inv	13½	13½	13½	13½
150 No Am Car	27	26	27	27¼
400 N A Lt & Pwr	67	66	66¼	66
700 Polymet Mfg	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	6
50 Rollins Hos pf	33½	33½	33½	33½
500 Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅜	6	5⅞
200 Stelnite Radio	1	1	1	1⅛
300 Swift & Co	30½	30¼	30¼	31
150 Swift Int'l	34½	34½	34½	34⅞
150 Unit C Am pf	12½	11½	12⅜	10½
250 U S Gypsum	45¾	45½	46⅛	45½
10600 U S Radio	30¾	29½	28⅝	28⅝
650 Utah Radio	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	5½
850 Util & Ind	14½	14	14⅛	14
300 Ut & Ind pf	23¼	23	23	23
100 Votex Mfg	25¼	25¼	25¼	25

Total sales, 170,100 shares.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept. 5	Aug. 29
Gold	47,477,000	47,341,000
Sight balances abroad	6,832,000	6,837,000
Neg bills bght abroad	18,740,000	18,738,000
Comm'l bills, France	44,896,000	6,406,000
Adv agst securities	3,835,000	2,731,000
Neg bds of st'king fd	5,384,000	5,384,000
Circulation	73,483,000	73,676,000
Tot cred cur acc'ts	16,921,000	17,843,000
Treasury	4,458,000	4,728,000
Sinking fund	5,535,000	5,390,000
Private	6,603,000	7,328,000
Total sight liab	90,374,000	91,819,000
Ratio	52.53%	51.62%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK (AP)—American Department Stores Corporation today reported for the six months ended June 31, the first half of its fiscal year, net income of $80,043, equal to 1 cent a common share, compared with a loss of more than $225,000 during the first eight months' operations in 1929. Six months' sales of $4,870,713 showed a decline from $5,033,047 for the corresponding period last year.

ST. PAUL CUTS BOND INTEREST

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has declared an interest payment of only 1½ per cent on the adjustment bonds in lieu of the 2½ per cent payment due Oct. 1 for the six-month period ended June 30.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
1 Alleghany Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Am Cities P & L B	16	16	16
5 Am Com Pow A	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
43 Am Cyan B	30⅝	30	30¼
1 Am Dept St	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 Am & Fgn Pw war	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
8 Am Gas & El	123	121¼	121½
1 Am Gas & El pf	108½	108½	108½
4 Am Maracaibo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Nm Nat Gas	13¼	13¼	13¼
126 Am Sup Power	24½	24⅜	24⅜
5 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
8 Anch Post Fence	9	9	9
3 Angio Norw Hold	3⅝	3½	3⅝
6 Appalach Gas	11	10½	10½
1 Ark Nat Gas	10	10	10
3 Ark Nat Gas A	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Asso El Ind Ltd	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
†80 Asso Gas & El pf	90	90	90
3 Asso Gas & El A	30½	30½	30½
1 Asso Ray pf	81¼	81¼	81¼
B			
2 Bahia Corp	4½	4½	4½
3 Blue Ridge	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3 Blue Ridge cv pf	40½	40½	40½
6 Braz Tr & Lt	37	36⅝	36¾
C			
12 Can Marc Wireless	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
5 Cent Pub Serv A	27½	27	27
5 Cen States El	24½	24	24½
*1 Cen Sta El pf xw	78	78	78
2 Centrif Pipe	8½	8½	8½
2 Chath Ph Al nv	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Chem Mat As nv	27	27	27
42 Cities Service	29½	29	29⅛
3 Cities Serv

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Our Lovely Sassafras Tree

DO YOU know that the first American tree introduced into Europe was the sassafras? The French in Florida were told by the Indians about this tree and it was written about as early as 1569. The early Spanish explorers also made note of it. High prices were paid for the roots of the sassafras, as they were boiled and made into a refreshing drink. It also has the distinction of having been part of the first cargo ever exported from Massachusetts.

In an old English book on trees, a quaint story is told of the sassafras, which is made to play an important part in the success of the voyage of Columbus. His courage was nearly gone, we are told, and his hope of accomplishing the purpose of his voyage, when the perfume of the sassafras, borne by a breeze from the land, convinced him that the long-sought land could not be far distant. Encouraged by this assurance, he continued upon his course, and when his crew mutinied, the fragrance of the tree enabled him to persuade them that they would soon reach land.

In New England, the sassafras is found growing in rich woods, and it varies in height from 15 to 100 feet The bark of the trunk is rough, and the branches often grow in a singular, twisted manner, unlike those of other trees. A corkscrew effect is suggested by the contortions of the upper branches when the tree is bare.

Its Leaves

The leaves are remarkable for their variety in form—no fewer than three distinct shapes may be seen on a single tree. Of these the simple and the three-lobed leaves occur most frequently, and the leaf with one lobe, the mitten-shaped leaf, less often.

They are a beautiful, shining green in color, and when bruised give out a delicious, aromatic odor, which Thoreau describes as "resembling that of lemons and a thousand spices."

The Indians of Louisiana make a powder from the leaves, which gives gumbo soup, a favorite Creole dish, its flavor and consistency.

Even in midwinter the twigs retain their wonderful fragrance, and Thoreau wrote in his journal in February, 1862: "When I break off a twig of green-barked sassafras, as I am going through the woods now, and smell it, I am startled to find it fragrant as in summer. It is importation of all the spices of the Oriental summers into our New England winter, very foreign to the snow and the oak leaves."

Flowers and Fruit

The yellow flowers appear before the leaves have fully unfolded in the spring. The dark blue fruit is ripe in the fall, but is so eagerly devoured by birds that it is rarely seen on the trees. It is the roots that give off that delightful aromatic flavor. The young roots are the best and sweetest. A small hand pick, like those used by icemen, makes an excellent tool to dig up the roots, and when unearthed they should be cut free with a knife, care being taken not to bruise the bark.

The sassafras is the last survivor in our land of a race of trees which once flourished in the forests of both hemispheres. The cinnamon and camphor of the tropics belong to this family, but in our climate the sassafras was the only one which would bear the intense cold, and it is now found solely in the temperate states of eastern North America. Its picturesque form, exquisite green leaves, and delicate perfume make it prominent in our woods.

Have You Read?

The Overland Trail, by Agnes C. Laut. Illustrated. (Frederick Stokes Company, Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.50.)

"The Overland Trail" is a story of adventure and achievement, written in an interesting fashion about a highway that has played a great part in the building of the United States. Over this highway passed every type of American—Indians, trappers, hunters, soldiers, fur traders, adventurers, missionaries, railroad builders, home-builders, colonies of settlers from the eastern states, gold seekers. Any American citizen, young or old, will be a better American for having read this story of the old trail and its generation of Ezra Meekers.

The reader gets a fine idea of frontier life and difficulties; also, an unbellished account of everyday life in a wagon train, and the technique of the trail in pioneer days. Gold discoveries, mining camps, travel without the friendly railroad, experiences of immigrant parties, heroes of the trail, their courage and determination, the heroic pioneer women, make the book excellent reading, for it is a real contribution to pioneer history.

Boys and girls will find real enjoyment in the thrills of the journeys across the continent through the land of the buffalo and unfriendly Indian, the adventures, and the daily dangers that brought to the foreground the "rough and ready" qualities of the early pioneers. "The Overland Trail" is more interesting than fiction of the same period could be, for the characters are real people, who "builded better than they knew."

"For you who love heroic deeds
In summer dream or winter tale."

Goldenrod and Wild Aster

The little purple aster flower
Lifts up her bright-eyed face
Unto the goldenrod who bows
To her with courtly grace.

And then, together, hand in hand
They roam both far and wide
Weaving a gold and purple dress
For all the countryside.

And into dark and lonely nooks
They carry light afar,
The goldenrod a glowing torch,
The aster flower a star.

And when the autumn fields are bare
And goldenrod is gone,
The little purple aster flower
With brave, true heart blooms on.

EMILY MILLET MORSE.

Sunny Mike

WHILE walking down the main street of a southern city, I was one day attracted by the faint peep, peep of a bird of some kind. We looked all around us, but the street being thronged, we were for some time unable to discover the bird.

At last, looking through a grating in the sidewalk that gave light to a cellar, we saw a young sparrow that had evidently fallen from its nest.

We entered the store and asked the proprietor if we could go down to his cellar to rescue a young bird that had fallen through the grating. He consented and we descended a pair of creaking, rickety stairs at the back of the store, that led to the cellar.

The young sparrow had, we found, fallen on his side and broken one of his legs, so we picked him up and took him home with us, and cared for him

He mended rapidly and soon could get about again. And then one day to our joy he flew about the room. We called him Mike and he answered to the name like a dog, even flying to me when I called him from a group of fellow sparrows.

We never caged him, we wanted him to be free. And so one day he flew out of the window. But much to our surprise and pleasure Mike returned. He grew entirely out of his fear of mortals and would go to anyone, even to a perfect stranger. He would fly away every morning but always came home at night.

Mike had some odd tricks. His chief delight was to get inside the face powder box and dust himself! And how we laughed at the sight! We had a canary at the time and sometimes we used to put Mike in the cage with the singer. It was an amusing sight to watch them. Mike was for making friends with yellow warbler at once, but try as he would he never succeeded. The canary absolutely ignored him! Mike would watch the canary crack his seed, and then try to imitate him. But his little bill was not built to crack seed, so after innumerable futile attempts he gave it up as a bad job.

But he learnt to watch his chance and then, like a flash, he would seize the kernel out of the canary's bill before the latter could swallow it! How we laughed!

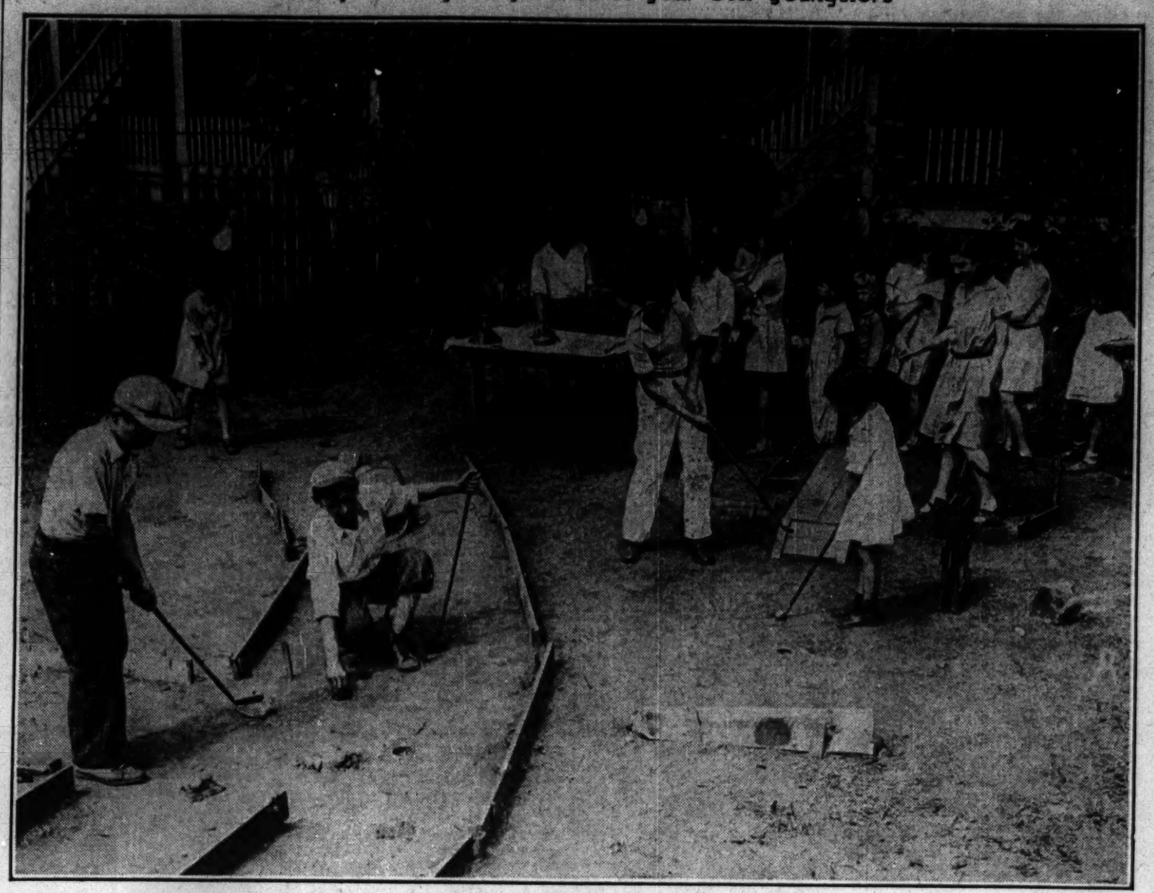
Mike received quite a little newspaper notoriety at the time and we received many flattering offers for our feathered friend. But we refused them all. Mike was, we explained, a free agent, free to come and go as he would. We would never consent to his being caged. But one day our little friend disappeared and never came back! Possibly he and a little mate set up housekeeping together. Friendly little fellow, we hope you are free—free to roam the sky at will. You were a ray of sunshine indeed to one sadly in need of cheer. J. W. B.

Transposed Trees

In each of the following sentences there is a word, the letters of which, when transposed, will spell the name of a tree:

1. The panel ran the whole length of the door.
2. They called him "Lem" for a nickname.
3. His income is ample to supply his needs.
4. Clouts of old rags were stuffed into the broken windows.
5. He has told you what I said.
6. These windows have small panes.
7. That direction is north.
8. It looks cheap.

Backyard Project of Three 13-Year-Old Youngsters



Wide World

Nine Cans, a Barrel, a Few Horse Shoes and Other Hazards Were All That Was Necessary to Start a Juvenile Miniature Golf Course by Three 13-Year-Old Youngsters in Their Own Backyard. The Admission Charge Is Two Cents a Game or Three Cents for Two Games. Children of the Neighborhood Who Gather to Play Must Wait at the Kitchen Table, Which Serves as a Cash Register. Our Photo Shows a General View of the Golf Course on One of Its Very Busy Days.

The Necessity Pigmy Golf Course

By MABEL SPICER GILL

Part II

BEFORE deciding upon the various hazards for the pigmy golf course that he and his young friends were building, Bud Thornton studied the different courses in the town to see what problems they presented. Though these courses had been constructed at much expense by masons and carpenters and other workmen, he managed to present many of the same hazards or problems with practically no expense by using the materials at hand. Indeed, Bud proved to be unusually ingenious, devising some of the oddest obstacles ever seen.

Hole No. 3, for instance, had placed across the fairway, several feet from the green, a board, upon which reclined the bottom rim of a coal scuttle with the front edge of the top lying on the grass. The bottom of the scuttle had been removed, so that the ball, rolling up the incline formed by the front of the scuttle, passed through the rim of the bottom and to the green beyond. A space was hollowed out of the top of the board to hold the bottom rim of the scuttle firm. From the corners of the front edge of the bucket ran boards diagonally to the sides of the fairway in such a way as to guide the ball into the bucket.

The shape of the fairway constituted the only obstacle necessary for hole No. 4. This was built around a lilac bush in the shape of a horseshoe, with the putting green bulging out on the side at the farther end. This required what is called a billiard stroke—that is, the ball should be aimed at the board on the side of the form at such an angle as to make it glance off to the desired position. This hole was never made in less than three strokes, though undoubtedly a professional golfer could have made it in two.

Tree Forks as Hazards

Two crotches of forks of a large tree were discovered by Roger on a vacant lot and hauled home for possible use. These Bud used as hazards for the fifth hole. At one-third of the length of a long narrow fairway he placed one like an inverted Y so that the ball rolling along the ground must pass between the branches. The other crotch he set upright across the fairway at two-thirds of its length and built a mound of sod about it so that the ball must roll up the mound and between the branches. This was one of the most difficult hazards on the course.

Hole number six was Roger's device. He had to build it in a space that was about 10 feet square. He and Jack were to plan the fairways, you recall, and Bud the hazards. And this is what Roger worked out. He started out as if he were going to build a fairway, 10 feet by 3, then he closed it at the end and left an open space of three feet on one side, in which Bud later put a tiny picket fence as the hazard through which the balls must pass. Across the bottom ran a board, six feet long, and then one, four feet long, parallel to the sides of the fairway, thus making it double back on itself. Between this four-foot board and the near corner of the beginning of the fairway he constructed a six-foot green.

Number seven presented two water hazards in the form of bread pans placed on either side of a long narrow hridge along which the ball was supposed to pass. If the ball escaped these, it had still another before it reached the green. This third water hazard was a trough placed on the far side of a ridge of sod. There was a penalty of one stroke for falling into the water.

Hole number eight had a trick in it. At the far end of the concrete fairway was a mound, two feet high, with a basin-shaped top. Two pieces of stovepipe ran from this basin, one ending in the green and the other in the fairway, so that the player was apt to send the ball back where it started from. The face of the mound was concrete, while the rest was covered with sod taken from the fairway.

The ninth hole was built along the back line of the course, under a large tree. The front of the fairway curved around the tree, and the back of it was a foot high, making the surface inclined like a race track. Boards several feet high were placed along the back to keep the balls from going out of bounds as they came swerving around the incline to the green.

One Week's Work

The completing of this hole marked a great day in the history of the Necessity Pigmy Golf Course. The boys had been working a week and they now had a fine nine-hole course. Each day each of them had practiced an hour in preparation for the tournament, which was yet two weeks off. They followed the usual rules for miniature golf.

Bud viewed the course somewhat critically, "It dosen't look like much," he said, "but every one of those hazards is a corker!"

Leonard grinned. "It wouldn't take a prize in a beauty contest, but it is the real thing all right."

His sister Sally and some of her friends, who had just arrived from camp, laughed at the rueful expression of the boys as they viewed their handiwork.

"You would be surprised to see what a little paint would do for it," remarked Sally. "We girls will try our hand as exterior decorators, if you like."

"That would be great!" said Roger, "if you will wait till Saturday afternoon and use plenty of drier so that it can dry over Sunday. Just at present practicing for the tournament is more important than paint."

So the girls sent out a call for contributions of paint—any kind, any color, any amount. And every shade of the rainbow came in varying quantities. To give unity of effect to the whole course, they used a bit of each color to paint a sort of kaleidoscopic design, consisting of triangles and irregularly shaped figures to decorate the unsightly boards at the back of hole nine. The effect was very attractive.

Then they painted the forms of the different holes solid colors. The boards of one form were green, of another blue, of another yellow and so on. The inside of the cans used for cups they painted vermilion. The board in hole three, which supported the coal-scuttle, they made to look like a brick wall; the bedstead in hole two was sky blue, and each picket of the tiny fence in six was a different color.

Number seven they made look like a Japanese garden. The bridge was painted lacquer red and the pans were painted green and strewn with bright pebbles. They set tiny trees in pots at either end of the bridge and planted irises along the sides.

A General Inspection

A pot of ivy was set on top of the tree forks of hole five and flower stands placed about on the lawn. Old chairs and tables were painted with the kaleidoscopic design and placed in shady nooks.

Now that half of the course was built, the children invited their parents to inspect it and to offer suggestions.

"So far, so good. Your course is cleverly designed and well built," said Mr. Elliot. "But if you are going to enter the tournament you should make your greens more level. Keep rolling and tamping them."

"And have more mental hazards," suggested Mrs. Stone. "You know what I mean—when the shot is really simple, you should make it look hard. That is good training for the eye."

Bud groaned, "but that is hard to do."

"You see mother is the necessity of invention," misquoted Sally, laughing.

Roger laughed and said, "Very well, Mother, I am going to make a fairway with a perfectly straight shot, but it will look like a boa constrictor who has just eaten his fill."

And so he did. Hole ten had a straight shot from the tee to the cup, but the fairway bulged and narrowed and bulged and narrowed in a most tricky way. In the first wide space Bud placed two stones, leaving an opening of eighteen inches for the ball. In the second wide space he put a bench two feet long, a little on the bias, but leaving plenty of clearance for the ball. On the bench the girls placed a rustic flower box.

Halfway along the fairway of number eleven lay a stepladder on its side, at an angle to make the steps parallel with the sides of the fairway. The side of the ladder next the ground had been sawed off so that the steps rested on the grass. Each step was painted a different color, and the top board the color of the form.

Twelve was another billiard shot. The form consisted of three parallel ten-foot boards three feet apart, the two outer being connected at one end by two boards forming a right-angle directly in line with middle board. At the other end on the left was an octagonal six-foot putting green, and on the right the tee. A carefully taken shot could land the ball in the green in one. And Sally once made the hole in one.

The hazard for thirteen was a strip of tin, one foot by six, bent into one round of a spiral and placed so that one end pointed to the tee and the other to the cup. An arrow was painted to show at what point it was necessary to aim the ball to make it follow the loop of tin into the green. More kaleidoscopic effects.

The fairway of fourteen veered off at an angle in the middle. Midway in the first half was suspended a big iron kettle with faggots painted red under it. Across the other half was an inclined board leading to a stove pipe which conducted the ball to the green.

Halfway along its length hole fifteen expanded into a five-foot square in the center of which were set a number of brightly painted bricks in a circle far enough apart to let the ball pass.

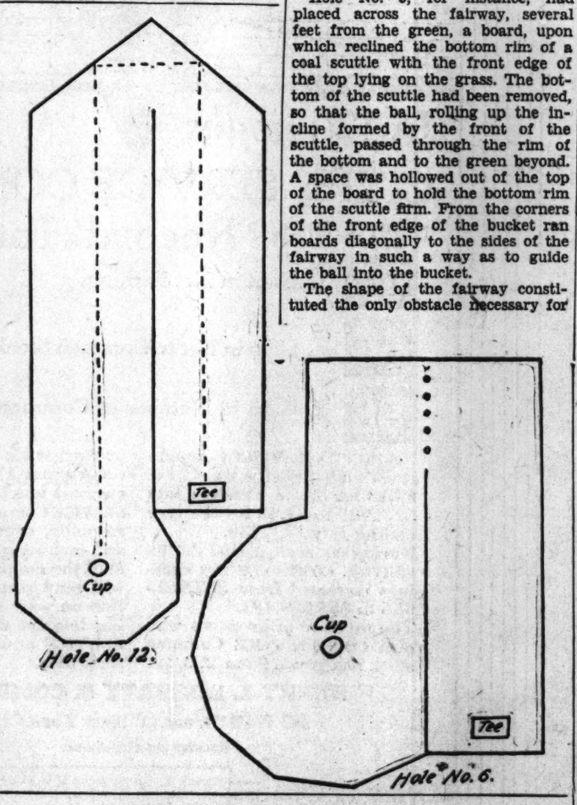
Sixteen consisted of a firmly built platform a foot high from which the ball was shot to a mound six feet distant. The mound was two feet high and four feet across. The top was cupped and had a crown of bricks around the back. Leading from the top was one pipe to the putting green beyond and another to a tub of water on the side toward the platform.

Seventeen was easy, just a straight shot. Each day Bud set up some easy hazard for a surprise.

Eighteen and home! At the top of an incline was a doll house with the front door wide open to receive the balls. In front were some plants in tubs, which did not help in the least. The roof could be raised on hinges to allow you to recover your ball.

And now do you know why they gave this course the name Necessity? It surely was the mother of invention.

[The End.]



Used Lumber Contest

THIS contest was conducted by the Playground Association of Oak Park, Ill., as a part of a nation-wide movement for the utilization of waste lumber. Arrangements for the competition were made with the United States Department of Commerce and the National Committee on Wood Conservation appointed by President Hoover.

Hammers were started tapping and knives whittling after a "Bring a Box Day" when children vied for the honor of bringing the most waste lumber. Then crates and boxes were converted into decorated magazine racks, book ends, hanging shelves and bird houses, and scarred old grocery boxes became polished end tables and decorated table lamps.

One girl made a table lamp of futuristic design from the end of an old packing box; a small piece of wood from another box was made into a novel little holder for sewing articles, and another girl produced a dressing table with wooden compartments for toilet articles entirely from waste lumber.

Even the more fragile crates and berry boxes were used. One boy who came to Oak Park from Norway less than a year ago made a number of novel carvings. A model toy coach was carved from scraps of used wood, and the same boy also made several sleighs and a delicately wrought hanging Japanese lamp. The younger children used their scroll saws and paint brushes to make menageries of toy animals. Completely equipped model airplanes were also made by some of the boys.

According to Miss Josephine Blackstock, director of the playgrounds, the contest has been a valuable stimulus to the children. "They studied design and plans, and then used their own originality to make articles that were either useful or ornamental out of lumber that would otherwise have been thrown away or destroyed. We have also received many ideas from children of foreign parentage who decorated their tables, book ends, and cabinets with German, English, Norwegian and Danish design. One girl has made several pieces of furniture of English style and design."

The winner of the contest will receive a trip to Washington next spring, where he will be presented to Mr. Hoover and entertained by the Washington playground board.

The Adventures of Waddles



The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Winslow, Washington

Greetings, Mail Baggers:

I have been so stirred by the industry of the correspondents to the Mail Bag column that I, too, have taken pen in hand.

This is such a lovely day with the warm sunlight dribbling through the firs and onto the pile of logs that serve as my writing desk. As soon as I woke up this morning and peeked through a knot hole in my tent wall I could tell that the world was taking a holiday. That is, all except the great blue heron. Slim, graceful, statuesque, he posed intently over the salt water on a near-by dock. An unwary perch would swim within his reach and he would dart his snaky neck into the olive depths. One could see Willie Perch disappear down his throat and again he would resume his stately vigil.

Winslow is a village on Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound. It is situated in Eagle Harbor across from Seattle, where I live. In the summertime our family camps on an acre of wooded land at Winslow, right by the salt water.

In certain seasons, Winslow inclines to the picturesque, as during the strawberry season. At that time the cannery is open and Indians come to pick the berries. They often lounge around the wharf, the women sometimes carrying children upon their backs. They have a taste for color that is brilliant and remarkable if not harmonious. One woman, for instance, wore a purple skirt, a green shawl, and an orange bandana around her head! However, as a rule the present generation prefers to wear the ordinary "white man's" clothing.

In the outer harbor is a fleet of sailing vessels, and just beyond them is a shipyard and drydock.

Let me express my gratitude for the Monitor. As one professor at the University of Washington put it, it is not merely a newspaper, but a high-class daily magazine. Everyone in our family enjoys it. For myself I like best the Mail Bag, the Gardening Page, The Home Forum, and the Daily Features.

I am 16, and am interested in art, literature, nature study and gardening. If any girl, especially from a foreign country, should care to correspond with me I should be most happy to write to her.

With best wishes to the Mail Bag.

Betty Ellen F.

Horten, Norway

Dear Editor:

I have seen your Mail Bag and I should like to correspond with an English girl of my age. I am 15 years old and am a Norwegian girl living at Horten, the main naval port of Norway. I am very fond of bathing, sailing, skiing, skating, playing the piano and dancing. At school I am most interested in English and gymnastics.

Ebba Y. W.

El Paso, Texas

Dear Editor:

I was much interested in the article "Finding a Humming Bird's Nest," telling of the finding of a nest, of how rare it is to find them—in other than fruit trees.

I am a 10-year-old boy, visiting my grandparents at Banner, near Julian, California. While playing in the creek I heard a noise and looking up saw a humming bird on a branch of the creek alder. She looked at me a minute, then flew to her nest, which was just above and back a little from where I was playing. The nest was on a branch hung far over the water. First there was one egg, then two, then one bird, then two—such tiny little babies. I enjoyed watching them grow. The mother bird knew I would not hurt them. I saw other nests in alders and also in sycamores.

James R. K.

[Thank you, James. That was an interesting discovery.—Ed.]

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I am writing to thank you for forwarding many letters to me; also to express my appreciation for the Monitor and its many interesting articles. I very much liked "Touring With Archibald" and read every section of it. I like all the Daily Features.

I want to tell you how I spent my Christmas holidays. After Christmas my mother, myself and a friend went to stay at the seaside resort of Collaroy (which is beyond Manly) for a week. We rented a little house near the beach and my friend and I busied ourselves with housework and cooking for half the time. We went swimming three or four times a day; in fact, we practically lived in the water. We went to bed very early and got up early too.

Of course, you have read about Amy Johnson's wonderful solo flight from England to Australia. I am sending you two copies of the Sydney Mail in which you will be able to read about her. The first time I saw her I did not get a very good view, but next time I was more successful. She has been appointed a member of about half a dozen aviation clubs already. Her plane, Jason, was on view in town and I saw it. It is very small.

At school I am in first year intermediate and in the Junior B netball team. I am fond of all kinds of sports, especially swimming and netball. I shall be 12 years old when this letter reaches you, and should like to correspond with girls in France, England, Italy and China. Already I have many correspondents in the United States.

Marian M.

[Thank you very much for your copies of the Sydney Mail, Marian.—Ed.]

West Kirby, Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

Although I'm one of the over 20's, I hope you won't think me too old to write to the Young Folks' Page. I have long wanted to tell you how I love the Monitor and what a help it has been to me on many occasions. My favorite sections are the Home Forum, the editorials and book reviews. I keep an exercise book for cuttings from the Monitor which has often been of great service to me at school and university.

One day I read in the Book Reviews of a certain book dealing with our period—the fifteenth century—which my professor was very pleased to know about, and he immediately ordered copies for the class library. It proved a valuable addition.

I live on a small peninsula called Wirral lying between the Rivers Dee and Mersey. From the front windows of our bungalow, we see the great liners starting on their long voyage to America, and from the hill to the north, we have a magnificent view of the Welsh mountains.

I should very much like to correspond with anyone who is kind enough to write to me.

I am interested in the League of Nations, journalism, literature, history, elocution and music, stamp collecting, gardening and motoring. I send greetings from Cheshire, England, to all Mail Baggers.

Joan C.

Roslindale, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although we have had the Monitor for a long while, it is only during the last few months that I have become really interested in the Mail Bag. I can't begin to tell you how much I enjoy my Mail Bag friends. I should like very much to have correspondents in the following countries: Japan, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Italy and Spain; but I should love to correspond with anyone, anywhere who would care to correspond with me. I am 16.

Music is my hobby. I play three different musical instruments and know a little about several other instruments. This last winter I played in a band, two trios, two ensembles and three orchestras. Of course, with all my school work besides, I had rather a busy school year, but I loved it. Are there any other Mail Baggers particularly interested in musical instruments and orchestra work?

Both the daily lessons from the Quarterly and the teachings I have received for the last 12 years in the Sunday School of The Mother Church have helped me very much in my work and I am truly grateful for them.

Helen W.

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

The Monitor is very helpful to me in my school work, and I enjoy it. I wish to thank you for the correspondents I have gained through the Mail Bag, and will welcome more letters from girls around my age (15). I can read Spanish and German. I would love to have a friend who lives in a foreign country, but I would welcome letters from any place, and I promise to answer them as soon as possible.

For a while I lived in Arizona in an old "boom" town. It is just like it was 50 years ago. Tombstone is a very remarkable "ghost town." The houses of the old desperadoes and miners are still standing. The livestock are allowed to run wild, and sometimes one may see wild bears, and other wild animals. I could tell something about California, Arizona, Mexico, or Alaska, if any of the Monitor's pen friends would care to know about these places.

I am a senior in Hollywood High School, and attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I am starting a postcard collection and my friends are sending me postcards of the town they live in. I am trying to get all the states, and some of the prominent countries.

Hoping to get some new correspondents, and with loads of love,

Grace B.

San Antonio, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have read the many interesting letters that have appeared in it, and have also enjoyed the many other interesting features to be found in the Monitor. Especially do I like the literary page.

We live in the interesting, historic city of San Antonio, the home of the Alamo. There are many interesting old Spanish missions and churches here, and it is a place that is visited by tourists the year around. San Antonio is quite a large city. The San Antonio River winds through the city, and adds quite a bit to its beauty. We have a wonderful climate here the year around and there are always many lovely flowers in bloom.

I am especially fond of reading and we have a particularly beautiful library here. It is a Carnegie Library, and I have spent many an interesting hour here.

I should like to correspond with girls near my age (18). My hobbies are reading and traveling and going to school. I should especially like to hear from girls in foreign countries and those interested in journalism.

Alice W.

Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I am at boarding school in a little village not far from Cape Town, so I do not see the Monitor very often—only when I come home for the holidays every three months. The boarding establishment is a large farm, with five other houses on it. The school has its own private bath, where we spend many very happy hours in summer when the heat is almost unbearable.

I am 15 and a Girl Guide, or Girl Scout as they are often called. I attend the Sunday school, and we all love our superintendent and teacher.

Looking forward to having a pen friend,

Hazel G.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

NATIONAL W.C.T.U. TO FIGHT WETS WITH EDUCATION

At Houston, Tex., Convention in November Will Reëmphasize Its Stand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—With a frank facing of wet strategy as it has developed in the last year, the National W. C. T. U. is going to its convention in Houston, Tex., in November prepared to meet the antiprohibition campaign with a reëmphasis on its own half-century-old program—education.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president, here for conference at headquarters, said in an interview that the women of the temperance organization would not attempt to change their methods to conform to those of the opponents of prohibition. Their program for 1931 would be continued with renewed enthusiasm, working as individuals and as groups to spread a knowledge of the facts about alcohol, the benefits of prohibition and to pledge again their coöperation with the Government, Mrs. Boole said.

"Prohibition is now in the hands of its friends," she emphasized. "We should do all in our power to support our officials."

A new problem in prohibition work has arisen as a result of the lively efforts of the wets to enlist women and to capitalize the news value of their enlistment, the W. C. T. U. president declared. Newspapers have printed much about the numbers who have been enrolled in the Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform. At the Houston convention members of the National W. C. T. U. will be urged to make known to their communities the facts about the relative strength of this organization and the W. C. T. U.

"The W. C. T. U." said Mrs. Boole, "counts as members only those who pay annual dues while the 'Prohibition Reform' group lists every signer as a member, whether she gives money and service or merely her name. The W. C. T. U. overhauls its membership list completely each November, dropping names of those who for any reason fail to pay dues and getting new members to take their place. While the fee is small, it nevertheless means a sacrifice for many women and indicates a devotion to the cause that can be counted on when there is need for work."

Mrs. Boole is convinced that this basis of membership is the only sound one. It constitutes, she said, the financial plan of local, county, state, national and world organizations of the W. C. T. U.

"Our organization is independent in its finances," she continued. "While it is glad to receive gifts, it does not need to lean on any interests for its support."

At the convention, reports of the success of membership drives of the last year will be made. These announcements are always of keen interest to the delegates, because they are kept secret until the meeting. But no sooner are they told than the membership is facing a new job, that of reënlisting the entire number gained. For it is in November that memberships lapse unless dues are paid again.

In keeping with its policy of conducting educational work quietly, the W. C. T. U. is meeting after the fall elections rather than before them, when its meeting might have political influence.

"Our work is evangelistic and educational, rather than political," Mrs. Boole explained. "It is like the slow-moving glacier, rather than the avalanche. It is continued and continual. But we are convinced that this is the kind of activity that tells in the end. Our emphasis is on the constructive side, the preservation of the home.

"The opponents of prohibition are loud in their protests against abuses of the Eighteenth Amendment, but they do not urge any action to correct them, not even the obvious one of ceasing to patronize the bootlegger. We believe it is orderly, persistent activity that is needed to keep the good laws our country has obtained."

The convention is going South for the first time since 1914. Among the speakers scheduled to appear are Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, and Dr. Ira Landrith, former president of the Ward-Belmont College, now president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. Five years of organizing for temperance in Brazil are to be reported by Miss Flora E. Strout, world's W. C. T. U. organizer, who is expected to come directly from South America.

Civil Service Staff Must Bar Politics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—According to its usual custom in election years, the Civil Service Commission is posting in federal buildings throughout the country warning against undue political activity upon the part of classified civil service employees.

Classified employees are permitted to vote as they please and to express their political views privately but they must not be unduly active in political campaigns, it is explained.

Among activities prohibited are: Service on or for any political committee or other similar organization; assisting in counting the vote, or engaging in any other activity at the polls except marking and depositing the employee's own ballot; publishing any article in favor of or against any political party, candidate, faction, or measure; distributing or displaying campaign stickers, signs or pictures of candidates, etc.

The poster also contains the limitations that are put on the campaign activities of federal officials outside the classified service. It is explained that the warning is not directed at any particular party or faction, but applies equally to all.

GERMAN JOBLESS INCREASE

BERLIN (AP) — Germany's unemployed increased 28,000 during the fortnight preceding Aug. 31, compared to an increase of 80,000 for the previous fortnight. The total unemployed number 2,873,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS card salespersons wanted; assortment of 20 containing 6 genuine etchings, retails at $1.00; liberal commission. C. N. ARNO, 433 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments, personal greetings; everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-11, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished; representatives without car, LINGERIE "U" CO., 54 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 758 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; high standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER—18 years' experience with one organization; wishes connection with reputable firm; willing to travel east or middle west; best references. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents $40 and up; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

BOSTON—Exclusive 1 and 2-room apartments; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

Boston, Vicinity Christian Science church

Modernized suite, 6 light, airy, outside rooms, new plumbing, electric refrigeration, janitor, heat; quiet residential; $75. 65 St. Botolph. Copley 1139-W.

BOSTON Back Bay. Overlooking Fenway—2-room kitchenette suites, $42 up. Apply to JANITOR, 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—High class modern apartment, 7 rooms all outside, refrigeration; restricted tenants; ownership management; reduced rental. Apply OWNER, Suite 1, 52 Vernon St., Tel. Aspinwall 0794, or see janitor on premises.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5 outside sunny rooms, reception room, bath, piazza, electric refrigerator; Gentile adults; $85 month. Asp. 8826.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional apartment, 4 sunny rooms and bath, parquet floors, porch, garden, in home of owner; Bedford section; business women or couple; Christians. Phone Lafayette 7943-J.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Heated apartment suitable for home and business combined; fine residential district; one block from church. Phone Wash. 7668 for full information.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Modern 5-room upper or lower flat for rent Oct. 1, 1930. 485 Highgate Ave.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4 and 5-room apartments including sun parlor; all improvements; rent reasonable. 150 North Munn Ave.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Desirable 2-room apartment, bath, $100 monthly, including light and maid service; select tenancy. Hotel Alexandria. Clarkson 8300.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Attractive one-room apartment, bath, $70 monthly, including light and maid service; select tenancy. Hotel Alexandria. Clarkson 8300.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CONVERTIBLE 1930 FORD ROADSTER, good condition, with rumble seat; has been 6500 miles; $600 cash or installment. Box 14, Saugatuck, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

AN IDEAL TIME to be in the Blue Ridge Mountains; special rates for fall months. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

A Window in Wall Street

NEW TYPE PULLMAN

Effective next Monday, "The Toronto," overnight Lehigh Valley Railroad train between Pennsylvania Station, New York, and Toronto, will carry the new type Pullman car equipped with real beds in private rooms. Eastbound, "The Lehigh Limited" will be similarly equipped. In addition to offering the sleeping comforts of box springs and mattresses, the rooms on these trains are furnished with running water, full-length mirrors, toilets and many modern travel refinements found on de luxe European sleeping trains. Each room is equipped with an upper berth, which may be made up so that two can occupy a room. For two persons, there is no additional charge above the cost of two regular fares plus lower berth. For a passenger who desires sole occupancy of a room, the cost is one and a quarter fares, plus the price of two lowers.

SEASONAL ADVANCES

The late weeks in August saw business point upward, as evidenced by increased steel mill operations, heavier loadings of freight and commodity prices stabilization, according to a report just issued by The Brookmire Economic Service, Inc. The report continues: "It is yet too early to conclude that increasing carloadings and steel mill activity and commodity price stabilization will prove to be anything more than temporary. The improvement in the first two mentioned items is only in line with seasonal precedent and thus far appears to be a shade less than expected. We look for some improvement in business following the dull summer period which has just passed, but we doubt whether the gain will be up to seasonal expectations during September and October. Building operations are expected to continue their decline. The outlook for automobiles remains unpertain. Improvement in steel, carloadings and commodity prices does not show that the turn in business has come. But it is an encouraging sign, the first for some time, and we are glad to be able to record it."

BUILDING EXPRESSION OF GENIUS

Building is the expression of our national genius for the progressive creation of wealth, and the most characteristic, all-American thing in the world is the great Metropolitan skyscraper, Col. W. A. Starrett, builder of the new Empire State Building, the Bank of the Manhattan Company Building and other notable skyscrapers, declared in a talk on the Halsey, Stuart & Co. radio program last night. Talking on the future American city, he indicated his belief that the tendency in the future would be toward the building covering an entire block, saying: "We are already experiencing the whole block structure and already the advantages have been proved. One has only to consider the average, heterogeneous city block in such cities as Chicago, New York, or Detroit, with 10 to 20 unrelated, independent structures, 10 to 20 managements, 10 to 20 heating plants, 10 to 20 sets of elevators, and finally, its utter lack of intercommunication, to realize the economic waste involved. Then consider the magnificent new, whole-block structures, with their unified central heating and elevator service and management and the reason for the tendency toward bigness is clear. Such properties, when properly placed and ably managed, are magnificent, comparable to the soundest railroads in stability and earning power."

TRACTION TRAVEL

The severe competition which electric railways have suffered during the last few years apparently is increasing as is shown in figures on the number of passengers carried over a number of lines in upstate New York, just available. This reduction in the number of passengers carried may be affected somewhat by the general depression in business conditions in the territories served, but the ever-increasing competition with private automobiles is the principal reason for it. During the four weeks period ended Aug. 30, the number of passengers transported by these upstate railways showed a decline of 2,736,632, compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the total number of passengers carried was 18,035,793, or a decline of 18.3%. Passengers carried by these railways for the 12 months ended Aug. 30, 1930 totaled 185,315,245, a decrease of 19,800,555, or 9.7%, when compared with the corresponding period of last year, during which interval the number of passengers totaled 205,015,802.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 70 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker (colored) at home or by day. Telephone Oakwood 2183 (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6830

LOUISE G. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 200 B'way., New York City. Telephone Worth 2095.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 113th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

THE WEST HARTFORD EMPLOYMENT BUREAU 962 Farmington Ave., West Hartford Center, Conn. Tel. 4-1002 Mrs. A. Holmstrom

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3389.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Syracuse, N. Y., offers for sale 83 folding chairs in sets of two and three. Inquire C. M. GLANN, 104 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and as home. A complete service for your car. Transients welcomed.
MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO.
338 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Watch for Socony Pumps.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 22A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Tutor, boy 13, preparatory instruction, including Spanish. Box B-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INFANT'S NURSE—English and Christian Scientist preferred; position for Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Address all communications to MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Barnstable, Mass.

WANTED—A maid to care for 9-year-old boy and assist with chamber work; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Murray Hill 6548, New York City.

WANTED—First class operator for hairdressing parlor; only experienced need apply. Room 617, 420 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Half duplex house with garage, sunny exposure; rent reasonable to a private American family. Aspinwall 5498.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—Unfurnished English type stucco house, 8 rooms, porch, landscaped street; $90; garage. L. L. O., 3213 54th St. Blvd. Gardens.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 7786.

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKER, 29 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

PIANOS

BOSTON—For sale, Mason & Hamlin upright; good condition. Evenings after 6:30, Tel. Ken. 1421.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—Two pleasant well heated rooms with excellent table board. Tel. Aspinwall 2166.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5600

ALBANY, N. Y.

WESTLAND HILLS; nicely furnished room, private family, for business girl.
Phone 6-6738W

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Comfortable rooms with excellent beds in private home; near I. R. T. subway; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Lafayette 2710.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large furnished room in private family; near Rapid Transit; with home privileges. 33 Bloomfield St.

LARGE, attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; reasonable. 163 West 87th Street, New York City.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Two bedrooms and bath; private home; oil heat; near trains. Millcrest 2594-W.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Bright, comfortable single, double; business people; convenient transportation; $7, $8.50, $10. Riverside 4185, Apt. 7-S.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 W. 94—Desirable front room, large lavatory; one or two gentlemen; owner's residence; reference. Riverside 6063.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, sunny, single rooms; near Columbia. Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8085.

NEW YORK CITY
Central; large and small room.
Telephone Bryant 0423

SALESMEN WANTED

DIRECT MAIL SALESMAN
ADVERTISING
To be made a position of responsibility—requiring a young man, preferably unmarried, possessing true advertising sense—able to present his case briefly and convincingly after being properly educated—able later to show initiative and carry his plans though to completion—able by his manner of approach to represent properly a well known mail advertising company; give full particulars, age, salary required for trial. G-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MALE COMPANION AND ATTENDANT—Experienced; college man and traveler; best of references. Address D-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN experienced in cost accounting, storekeeping and shipping wishes position. LOW, 348 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—Efficient, city or country. Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Maid, neat, experienced, colored, desires part time. Phone Tillinghast 9350, PHIPPS.

POSITION wanted tutoring backward children; Christian Scientists preferred; reference, personal if required. Box L-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED German desires position as housekeeper or attendant (Christian Scientist preferred). Box K-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RESPONSIBLE young mother would like group of children (between 6 and 8 years) to take to East Central Park afternoons. MRS. LARSON, Tel. Rhinelander 2447, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DANCING—Instruction in ballroom dancing; beginners a specialty; latest steps; exhibition routines; semi-private lessons Wednesday and Saturday 4-6 P. m. with Dora-Mae Fry. DURYEA STUDIOS, 135 West 90th St., Pythian Temple. New York. Susquehanna 2471.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, "The Regent," 225 East 21st St., 3 and 2-rooms, furnished in good taste; $75-$80. KUNKEL, Flatbush 2451.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Desirable 1 and 2-room apartments with bath, $17.50 weekly and up. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

4½% Paid on Deposits

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver*
China
Main Street at John

Special
Rojane Jasmin Perfume
95c
Half Ounce Bottle
Regular $3 ounce
HOWLAND'S

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street



Val-Ky-Ro
English Crisp Bread
Made by Huntley & Palmers, Ltd.
F. W. BEHREN'S, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

WATKIN'S
ART and FURNITURE STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

THOMPSON'S
APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
935 MAIN STREET

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS & CO.
INCORPORATED
Have You Seen Our New Pile OVERCOATS
$35
It's a New Coat and a Dandy

The SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
INN—SHOP—LOOMS
Phone Redding 67

TOWE & KOHLMAIER
New Fall Tan Shirts
$1.95 $2.00
1085 BROAD STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

TEACHER OF PIANO
and Coach Accompanist
FRANCES A. PIERCE, B.M.
Formerly of New York and Chicago
Telephone Noble 1516-M
Limited Class Starts Sept. 15th

BRAUNFIELD
New Fall Millinery
Velvets—Felts

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

GREENWICH

Baram
NEGLIGEES—LINGERIE
Chateau Lafayette Greenwich, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3795

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1860—1861

Schwartz, *the Florist*
236 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2311

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

Exclusive Agents in Hartford for
OSHKOSH
Wardrobe Trunks and Cases
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 60 Church Street

WITKOWER'S
Established 1884
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Food Products
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00
DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

The Woodland Grocery
S. BACHARACH, Prop.
Meats, Groceries and Provisions
"Where QUALITY Predominates"
Phones 6-3297, 6-3298, 2-2719
261 BISSON AVENUE At Farmington Ave.

PARKING
WASHING POLISHING
SIMONIZING
The Auto Service Co.
180 Church Street Phone 6-4431
(3 minutes from Main Street)

DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE COVERED WINTERGREEN PATTIES
for Afternoon Teas and Bridge Parties
85c a pound
ROSAMOND'S NUT SHOPPE
45 TEMPLE STREET Phone 5-4257

ISAAC · A · ALLEN & · SON, Inc.
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General Insurance and Real Estate
955 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Phone 4-4007

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

HANAN SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

The Treasure Chest
LENDING LIBRARY
GIFTS
ANTIQUES ART
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr.

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream
Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

WILBUR COON SHOES
A Made-to-Measure Fit in Ready-to-Wear Shoes
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
"The Store of Superior Service"
Headquarters for the
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Special Fall Prices Now
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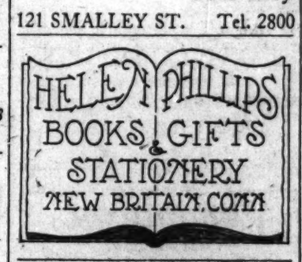
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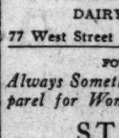
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies



Who: FRA ANGELICO.

Where: Italy.

When: Fourteenth to fifteenth centuries.

Why famous: An Italian painter. In the Italy of his own time he was properly known as Il Beato Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole; yet in his native Tuscany he had been baptized plain Guido, the name Giovanni having been assumed in connection with his monastic career. No one quite knows when he began to paint or who were his teachers; but experts claim they can trace the influence of the Sienese school of painting in Fra Angelico's early work. As soon as 1408 he had taken the vows of a Dominican monk, in a convent at Fiesole. Looking back across the centuries, he may be descried now in one convent, now in another, transferred from Fiesole to Cortona, to Florence or to Rome, now back again at Fiesole. For most people, attempts to follow his removals, so shrouded in the misty remoteness of the years, are fruitless; though it may be accomplished in part by a diligent study of his paintings. The great thing is to realize him a sojourner in various retreats of his order throughout Italy, forever testifying of his faith and his religious zeal through his painting. For with Fra Angelico, to paint was in itself an act of religion.

The only subjects he chose were religious, and among his favorites were "The Last Judgment" and the "Annunciation." It has been said that he never took up his brush in other than a spirit of prayer. He seems to have relied upon inspiration to guide him, for he never altered his work once it was done. Fra Angelico's own life was of a pattern with the lives of the saints whom he depicted in his paintings. He was a simple man and benevolent; a brother to the poor and lowly, whom no one ever discovered in a moment of anger.

The earliest examples of his work, now extant, are at Cortona, where he spent his novitiate; later works are found in the various great museums of several lands notably in the Uffizi in Florence, the Louvre in Paris and the National Gallery in London. Florence is the city par excellence for the intensive study of the work of Fra Angelico. Many were his frescoes and altar pieces for chapels and churches; sometimes he would execute a ceiling, as in the cathedral of Orvieto. In the National Gallery hangs his great picture, depicting "Christ with the banner of the Resurrection," which includes 266 figures or portions of the figures of saints. To those more accustomed to the work of the moderns, the paintings of Fra Angelico present something of stiffness and of grotesque quaintness. But the more one studies them, the more does their spirit of sincerity and of devotion become apparent. The painter's own lofty aspiration imbued his figures with a power and a sublimity, as in his Transfiguration at Florence. His figures, too, have substantiality and lifelikeness. Art scholars hail the work of Fra Angelico as that of a great colorist and a great master of design.

A Word a Day

Saunter

If the story of this word is correct, then might we all be worthy to be called "saunterers"!

During the Middle Ages, when pilgrims on their way through France to Palestine would be asked from time to time where they were going, the usual reply was, "A la sainte terre"; that is, "To the Holy Land." They, therefore, soon came to be known as "sainte-terre-ers"—a word which became shortened to "saunterers." As a partial confirmation of this, let us cite the Anglo-French verb *sauntrer*, "to venture forth."

Today the word is used to describe a leisurely and somewhat aimless walking about, a pleasant wandering.

Saun'-ter is accented on the first syllable; sound *au* as *a* in *arm*, *e* as in *maker*.

"Together they sauntered over the hills of Devon."

Note: First choice in Webster's new International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THE slightest word has an echo far beyond what you can hear; the smallest deed casts a shadow broader than you can see.—FARRAR.

Odds and Ends

"Verboten" Verboten

The famous Prussian word "verboten" (forbidden) is rapidly disappearing from public placards, being replaced by courteously phrased "requests."

Peace Note

The total amount of appropriations made at the last session of Congress was $4,873,929,233, and of this amount 70 per cent was allotted directly or indirectly for war purposes.

Reforestation

Records of the United States Forest Service show what 1,653,308 acres of land have been reforested, Iowa leading with 242,260 acres.

First Cuckoo Clock

The first cuckoo clock was made 200 years ago by a German clockmaker, Franz Anton Ketterer of Schoenwald, in the Black Forest.

Narcotics in India

Through the efforts of the local governments in India, the consumption of opium has been reduced nearly 50 per cent in 10 years.

Brevities

London Humorist: Residents in a Mexican town were recently surprised to see a fleet of armored cars pass up the main street. It was probably nothing more exciting than the annual char-a-banc outing of local football referees.

Passing Show: A telephone subscriber complains in a newspaper that it took him nearly a year to get his 'phone moved. By simply leaving his account unpaid, he could have got it done in much less time than that.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Miniature golf is solving the unemployment problem. It takes half of the unemployed to build them and the other half to play on them.

London Opinion: An advertisement for a bicycle shows two elephants tugging at the frame without harm. If they wanted really to prove its strength, why not show it being manhandled by a railway porter?

Passing Show: Fifty million mouth organs exported from Germany last year. A big blow for the rest of the world.

Judge: Another thing Congress might have done to get rain would be to set a certain day aside and declare a national picnic.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Legion Plan

Waupun, Wis.

AN ORIGINAL plan to help their brother man is now being worked out by the members of the American Legion post here, it having been approved by post members at a regular business session, and sanctioned by Warden Oscar Lee of the Wisconsin State Prison, located at Waupun.

One hundred and twenty nine letters have been sent by the post to that number of ex-service men now serving time in the prison, extending an invitation to them to join the Legion during their stay. Fifty men thus far have elected to join, and have received membership cards. Entrance to club membership is by proxy, as the plan does not include attendance at the meetings by these prisoners. Nor are the cards issued permanently, one of the requirements being that they must be surrendered when the prisoner leaves the institution.

The intent of the plan is to assist in providing employment and social contacts for the men through other Legion posts. When the men leave the prison walls they will be given a transfer to the Legion post in the town to which they intend to go. This transfer will not entitle the holder to membership in that post, it being left to the discretion of the post officials as to whether the man shall be granted a membership card. Men of other posts will be constituted parole officers, wherever possible, to help men who are paroled. If the man has a good record as a prisoner and shows a willingness to obey the law he may get a recommendation from the Waupun post.

So far as is known locally this is the first time in the history of the Legion that such a plan has been tried. Warden Lee in giving the plan his approval feels that one of its chief merits lies in establishing worth-while contacts for the men when they must be absorbed back into society.

In Lighter Vein

The Promotion

Actress: "I have been carrying letters on to the stage for years—cannot I have a more important part?"

Manager: "Yes, henceforth you shall only carry registered letters."—*Moustique* (Charleroi).



Passing Show

Village Postmistress: "I ought to 'ave some assistance 'ere durin' the summer months. Sometimes I don't get through readin' the postcards before 10 o'clock at night."

The Adjuster

Potter arrived at his studio one morning and found that during the previous night it had been ruined by fire.

He at once telephoned to his insurance agent to come and estimate the damage.

An hour later the man arrived.

"Now, with regard to these canvases?" went on the agent. "You say they cost about $2.50 each?"

"About that."

"Were they just plain canvases?" asked the insurance man.

"No. I'd painted on most of them," Potter returned.

"Ah," said the agent, thoughtfully. "Then supposing we say $1.25 each?"—*Answers.*

Good Instrument

A peasant bought a barometer and a fortnight later the instrument maker from whom he bought it saw him pass the door.

Instrument Maker: "Well, are you satisfied with the barometer?"

Peasant: "Rather! I have had it a fortnight and we have had fine weather all the time."—*Faun* (Vienna).

Strong Whim

Friend (eyeing very luxurious car): "But you don't mean to tell me that you bought it just to satisfy a whim of your wife's?"

The Other (sadly): "Ah, you don't know her, old man! She's got a whim of iron."—*Humorist.*

Orders Are Orders

She: "Papa wants you to leave at midnight."

He: "I have some home work tonight, but I suppose it can wait till tomorrow."—*Chicago Daily News.*

For Safety's Sake

"The camera never lies."

"That's just why we burned the family album!"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Damming an Unemployment Stream

TIGHTENING the restrictions on immigration may well prove one of the most practical and effective measures yet taken by the United States to curtail unemployment. The plan which the State Department is inaugurating at the request of President Hoover should at least help to stop the pouring of more labor into a market already flooded. By asking American consuls at ports of embarkation to refuse visas to any applicant for admission who may become a "public charge" the Government expects to head off many immigrants who would in fact become dependent on charity because of failure to obtain employment. But a purpose also exists to keep out, temporarily at least, many who would displace workers now employed and perhaps cause them to become public charges.

The plan merely extends to European immigration rules that were applied some months ago to the influx from Mexico. If it proves equally effective in this wider field it will reduce immigration nearly 90 per cent. Mexican immigration in the last six months has been at the rate of 6280 a year as against a five-year average of 56,747. In Mexico's case other legal reasons for exclusion have been utilized besides that of liability to become a public charge. These measures are also applicable to any European country.

This use of administrative powers to cut down the influx of foreign labor is intended to be temporary, to meet the present unemployment situation, but strong influences are at work to make further restriction permanent. The argument is that there is much so-called "permanent unemployment" in the United States, that probably at all times 2,000,000 are out of work. Efforts to check the "bootlegging" of undesirable immigrants and to facilitate the deportation of aliens who have entered illegally—some estimates place these as high as 3,000,000—are along the same line. Registration of all aliens is one plan much favored for this purpose. Any increase of unemployment is sure to intensify the demand for some such measures of exclusion.

In a way all immigration restriction may be regarded as a "tariff" on labor, and most of the arguments which apply to a protective barrier against the products of labor apply with equal force to the labor itself. But in some ways it seems much harder to safeguard labor from foreign competition than to protect its products. It has been well said that restrictions to prevent unemployment merely mean the "exportation" of unemployment.

And already it is recognized that unemployment in other countries invites the export of American capital. Production requires the wedding of labor and capital. If labor is prevented from immigrating, capital tends to emigrate. The large scale establishment of American factories abroad in the last few years has illustrated a new fluidity in such international flow of capital. And the entire situation emphasizes the increasing economic interdependence of the nations. None can today hope to improve its condition permanently—by restriction of immigration or otherwise—without helping others to improve theirs.

'Twas a Squirrel and Nothing More

PERHAPS of no other American library could such an anecdote be recorded; but in the Boston Athenæum all things leisurely, quaint and agreeably unaccustomed seem possible. Windows were flung wide upon an upper balcony, while one lone reader lingered throughout the autumn afternoon. Jarring noises of city traffic, of the tramping of innumerable impatient feet, were remote and unobtrusive. A breeze just stirred the leaves of open books.

All at once something gray and swift crossed the wide floor: a squirrel, bearing proudly a nut in its mouth. Along it scurried into the center of the hall; nothing else moved; it felt perfectly safe. Pausing, it sat up and considered, quivering with the intensity of its purpose. Thoughtfully it regarded the shelves upon shelves of august volumes. Then fearlessly, quietly, it retraced its steps to the balcony and was gone. Evidently no dignified repository of that intricate knowledge by which men set such store was going to receive the confidence of a squirrel.

Oil for Parliamentary Machinery

IT IS well known that in many parts of the world the parliamentary system of government is being subjected to rigorous criticism. Even in England, where its seat is traditionally firm, the question is being asked whether it can be successfully adapted to meet the altered conditions of the post-war era. Mrs. Beatrice Webb's radiocast proposal to revive a plan of reform based in the main on the recommendations of the Joint Committee of Lords and Commons made public eight years ago is only the latest contribution to a debate on various aspects of which several distinguished statesmen and thinkers, including Harold Laski and Lord Hugh Cecil, have recently written and on which public interest is awake.

It is said that Parliament is inefficient because it has far too much work to do. Mrs. Webb's plan seeks to lessen the strain of parliamentary labor. The Webb scheme contemplates the rough division of Parliament's present sphere of action into two departments—one concerned with foreign and imperial affairs, and the other, in the main, with domestic matters. Parliament would continue to exercise authority over the first, while the second would be administered by three national assemblies—one each for England, Scotland and Wales—elected on the same franchise as the House of Commons, and in their workaday activities free of the supervision of that body, but in the last resort legally subject to the King-in-Parliament.

Several questions about this bold and ingenious plan immediately present themselves. In practice many delicate situations would almost inevitably arise in delimiting the respective spheres of action of Parliament and these assemblies. In such event, would they not make another second chamber problem? Is it not more in consonance with British habit to evolve by imperceptible degrees new organs of government to meet new situations, rather than to bring these organs suddenly into being out of the void?

Despite legal theory, Parliament is really sovereign only in those matters in which it habitually exercises authority; and since it is an essential part of the proposed scheme that Parliament shall normally leave the three assemblies alone, its sovereignty over them would inevitably become atrophied, as the power of royalty has diminished through lack of use in spite of its legal continuance. If this happened, adoption of Mrs. Webb's recommendations would result in a very considerable modification of a fundamental of the British Constitution—a consideration which, though not conclusive, makes hasty action inadvisable.

There is a more practicable way out. The suggestion that greatly increased use should be made of committees is not new, but it is timely. Much parliamentary business might be left to committees of the Commons, and the shoulders of the Legislature be accordingly relieved of the intolerable burden of overwork that at present presses upon them. By developing a device already thoroughly familiar to Englishmen in its application to municipal government, Britain would furnish to other nations oppressed by similar difficulties an invaluable example of the resilience and adaptability of parliamentarianism in moments of stress and strain.

The Massachusetts Senatorship

THE contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Massachusetts has settled squarely down to two contestants—William M. Butler and Eben S. Draper.

Both are gentlemen of standing in the social and financial, as well as the political, life of Massachusetts. Neither is without experience of public life, though as a former United States Senator, and as chairman of the Republican National Committee in the 1924 campaign which kept Calvin Coolidge in the White House, Mr. Butler has perhaps had a shade the better of it. On distinctly state matters the rivals seem to have been unable to join issue, perhaps for the reason that in all their public discussions the national issue of prohibition has received chief attention.

On this issue the divergence of opinion of the two candidates is sharp and definite. Mr. Draper declares prohibition to be responsible for intolerable conditions of lawlessness and corruption, proclaims that no "right thinking" persons can uphold it, and announces his purpose to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the "Baby Volstead" Act.

Mr. Butler formally declared last March:

> With the conviction of mature deliberation I believe that there are more reasons for the continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment than for its repeal. There is no middle ground. I will neither wilt nor straddle. Because of which considerations I not only indorse the Eighteenth Amendment, but also the Volstead and "Baby Volstead" laws and am against their modification or repeal.

It is gratifying that neither of these gentlemen "wilts nor straddles." The one is frankly, determinedly, no doubt conscientiously, wet; the other, dry in the same measure.

"Take No Thought What Ye Shall Eat"

ONE of the statements of the Man of Galilee that in the past has been honestly thought by many to run exactly counter to what they regarded as common sense and a phase of the teaching of materia medica which none could rationally ignore is to the effect that mortals should "take no thought" regarding what they eat and drink. It is therefore particularly interesting that in the medical profession the fact is becoming more and more generally recognized that this teaching is actually in the highest degree sensible and healthful.

A few weeks ago, for instance, at the ninety-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Winnipeg, Man., Dr. Robert Hutchison of London, Eng., told the delegates that the "scientific truth about all this diet business" can be put in these words: "Eat moderately, taking ordinary mixed diet, and don't worry about anything else." To take no thought for what you shall eat or drink is wiser than to be always fussing over it, he added. Much more along the same line he included in his address, excerpts from which were published in one newspaper under a heading which summed up his conclusions with colorful alliteration, declaring that the noted physician laughed at "food fads, calory counters, and vitamin victims."

More recently a similar line of thought forms part of an article by Willard J. Stone, M. D., of Pasadena, Calif., in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The article deals with dietary facts, fads and fancies, and in the section devoted to fads exposes a number of commonly accepted beliefs as entirely devoid of truth. Their perusal will be helpful to many:

> There has never been the slightest proof that foods which are harmless when taken alone can become harmful when taken together in any combination. Then there are the vagaries of those who believe that harm may come from combinations of starchy foods, such as cereals with acid fruits, on the theory that acid prevents the starch-splitting action of saliva.
>
> There has never been the slightest proof that fruits such as orange or grapefruit eaten with milk or cereals is harmful. In the same category are those who dilate on the harm that comes from the mixture of protein and starchy foods despite the fact that a large part of our population has, for generations, been raised in a fairly successful way on meat and potatoes.
>
> In recent years we have witnessed the propaganda for whole wheat bread. Its advocates attribute many of the ills of mankind to milling the grain which removes the bran. They assert that white bread is thus deprived of important vitamin constituents, ignoring the fact that these elements are supplied when white bread is made with milk, or eaten with butter, and in other constituents of the diet. The necessity for roughage in the form of bran has likewise been greatly overstated. Bran is indigestible and irritating. As a constituent of the diet it is not necessary for the well or ideal for the sick. The cellulose of cooked vegetables has much more to commend it.

In view of the foregoing there seems ground for believing that Lewis Carroll's lines contain sound dietetic advice:

> A loaf of bread, the Walrus said,
> Is what we chiefly need:
> Pepper and vinegar besides
> Are very good indeed—
> Now, if you're ready, Oysters dear,
> We can begin to feed.

A Touch of Fall in the Air

PRESENTLY we shall be saying, "There is a touch of fall in the air"—we who so lately proclaimed it summer, and who welcomed spring not long before. A touch of fall! If one reflects on the phrase it is seen that we hold it in affection, and may not speak it without fondness. The seasons might be comrades of ours, returning from far parts. We are as near to them as we are to friendships. And each is more actual than the year itself. For the year is but a means by which we measure time, that has no existence save for us—whereas the seasons are actual, vital, and discernible. How else would it be possible for us to recognize the presence of fall, the autumnal intimacy and charm of the waning year?

A touch of fall in the air! This means that presently the stubble will be silvered, and wild geese will be heard in the night; the trees will dress themselves as for a carnival, and rain will walk much abroad. The last asters will bend their heads to the rain, and twilight will visit the garden at an earlier hour. And yet, say what you will, there is something most gracious and kindly in the manner of the late rains. They restore lost April to us before ever the winter is here. And the cattle stand in pastures as green as those of April. It is a second springtime. There is nothing desolate in the manner and presence of fall.

Then there's the sun that is the season's own, and the mellowness of it, as though it, too, had caught the spirit of harvest. It is a golden, but more tolerant sun, and in the new-washed air it contrives a tinting reserved for that time only, inimitable, goodly, and imbued with a curious happy wistfulness. It is not true that spring alone persuades us to look toward the horizon and the hills, with a hunger we cannot quite identify. For there is fall also. And the vagabond in each of us yearns toward the season.

Yes, we shall soon be vowing, "There is a touch of fall in the air." Now the apples are ruddy, and along toward evening, if you listen, you will hear crickets. The year is a fiction, but the seasons—why, the seasons are old, familiar friends of ours.

Come on In, Mr. Critic

PROBABLY few editors or publishers actually want schools of journalism to fizzle. When these schools were being established right and left only a short time ago, journalists felt that their job was receiving another lift toward recognition as a great profession. It was opined that schools of journalism could bring to news handling at least what schools of agriculture had brought to farming in raising it to the "science of agriculture." Schools of journalism were founded to serve, not to dictate to, the profession. As yet they may not have done anything very remarkable. For one thing, a close contact with the newspaper field has not been completely worked out.

It may therefore have been a bit ungrateful for the editors to insist to these schools during the last year that the latter were remiss in the quality of graduate they are sending into newspaper offices throughout the United States. The reply to this criticism that has been heard arising from the direction of the schools is edged with earnest humor: "Don't you know that our eagerness to foster a finer journalism is so keen that it is pathetic? Please come over into Macedonia and tell us what you consider to be the function of the modern newspaper and what we can do in order to send better equipped applicants to your offices."

Some of these schools are trying to get more able editors of the better class of newspapers to join their faculties. Recent announcements from departments of journalism in universities show that more emphasis is to be put upon a broad liberal arts training and upon combining statesmanship with journalism than upon the mere mechanics of news collecting, reporting and writing. There are to be new courses not only in English, but in political science, in sociology, in economics and in business administration. Sound interpretation of current events is to be the aim.

The newspaper man must today more than ever be a seer, a statesman, an interpreter. Most of all he must realize his wide responsibilities so that he may be trusted as an educator of public opinion. Schools of journalism are thinking about these things. Let the editors and the teachers of editors-to-be unite in this undertaking as have the more progressive farmers and the schools of agriculture or the leaders of the bar and the professors of law. Thus they will be helping to make it a coöperative success.

Editorial Notes

The Director of Prohibition has hastened to correct a textbook which seemed to encourage the idea of using young boys to detect violaters of the prohibition law. Bitter attacks upon this strategy—which was, in fact, never employed—come, it is to be noted, from the organizers of the "Crusaders," a body of young people enrolled for the purpose of encouraging attacks upon the prohibition law and hastening the return of the liquor power.

A Kansas radio corporation is accepting wheat, at a premium, as payment; a New Jersey automobile salesman recently took a goat for a $25 balance. Perhaps others can think of similar ways to help the farmer.

Now that the botanical experts have accomplished the self-shelling pistachio nut and the self-harvesting lime, would it not be worth while for them to turn their attention to the self-squeezing lemon?

One doesn't need to be a fashion expert to foresee the early return of the felt hat.

Something New in Revolutions

By GASTON NERVAL

IT IS due to a mistaken impression that the recent political disturbances in South America are interpreted in other countries as merely the continuance of a long, traditional series of domestic upheavals having no other motives than personal ambition or the gratification of a restless spirit of civil disobedience, which is supposed to be characteristic of the Latin temperament.

Such seems to be the way most American editorial writers regard the recent domestic incidents in Bolivia, Peru, and Argentina, where similar revolutionary movements have taken place within three months.

If we wish to understand the real significance of the latest coups d'état, we must consider first the circumstances preceding them, and get away from the idea that they are a mere repetition of meaningless, passionate, capricious domestic quarrels which, until recently, were the unfortunate fate of Latin-American politics. Only thus shall we be able to arrive at a correct interpretation of these events in current history.

* * *

The Bolivian movement was one not aimed solely at the substitution of one certain political régime for another, nor was it the result of selfish rivalry. On the contrary, it was one undertaken in defense of the national Constitution; one which, regardless of partisan purposes, sought the reëstablishment of lost democratic liberties. It had become clearly evident that President Siles intended to have himself "reëlected"—in spite of a constitutional provision forbidding a President to succeed himself—and to remain in power for another four years. To avoid this, and after all the protests of civilian leaders had proved useless—only a few days before the holding of popular elections for a Parliament which was to comply with Siles's designs—the army intervened and proceeded to take control of the situation, by force, in all the important interior cities of Bolivia. A military government was established in Oruro, one of the largest cities, which demanded the withdrawal of Siles and his followers and the preservation of the Constitution.

That public opinion was not in favor of the dictatorial ambitions of the Siles régime, accused of following bad economic policies and nondemocratic practices, was shown by the fact that the country at large pledged itself to the revolution and supported it. After slight resistance, the coup d'état succeeded, and a military junta took over the Government. The first act of the junta was to declare the military government to be but a provisional one, which would only aid in bringing the Republic back to a normal and legal political status, and save her for democracy.

This pledge has been so far splendidly kept. The members of the military junta have refused any personal intervention in political matters, have promoted an agreement between the leaders of all existing parties in Bolivia for the nomination of a "single coalition ticket" for the next presidential elections, and are, in a general way, quietly promoting national concord and reorganization. An instance of their disinterestedness is found in the fact that they refuse any extra salaries for their services in the civil Government, and also encourage policies of strictest economy for the country. All personal liberties have been restored. There is no press censorship, there are no political prisoners, and there are no administrative embezzlements.

Far from being a pitiful repetition of selfish, personalistic, political uprisings, the Bolivian military coup d'état tends to put an end to these, an end which means the beginning of a new and more democratic era in that South American Republic.

* * *

The situation in Peru was only different from that in Bolivia in that it was worse. President Leguía, who came into power eleven years ago as a "dictator," had succeeded in changing the Peruvian Constitution arbitrarily so that he could perpetuate his hold upon the Government. For eleven years he had ruled that country as a "strong man" whose word was law. Whoever has lived in Peru during the last ten years has had an opportunity to understand the extent of the eclipse that personal liberties were undergoing. Slowly, but tenaciously, President Leguía exterminated all opposition. The most outstanding party leaders were exiled or imprisoned, newspapers were expropriated by the Government, and the slightest sign of opposition punished with extreme severity. The dictatorial ways of President Leguía became internationally known, and he was called the "South American Mussolini."

Economic conditions in Peru had been growing worse and worse during recent years, and although some material improvements and public road building may have given the impression of economic prosperity, the real situation of the country's finances was critical in the extreme.

Only Leguía's "iron hand" had prevented for a long time the outbreak of violent resistance against such an unpopular régime. Without the support of the armed forces, however, any opposition was hopeless and one after another several attempts at rebellion failed with little struggle. But probably influenced by Bolivia's example, the Peruvian Army intervened and, forcing President Leguía to resign, has established a military government in Lima, which promises that democratic liberties will be restored to the people and Peruvian economic problems duly studied and solved.

Like the Bolivian movement, this is not a mere political uprising, a change from one ambitious "caudillo" to another. It is a "legalistic" coup d'état, inspired by the intellectual class of the country—almost entirely in exile—and carried out by the army, not in detriment to, but in defense of, the original Constitution, and for individual liberties.

It may happen that selfish political opportunists will try to take advantage of the situation and thus give rise to civil struggle, but this is only a distant possibility. In such case it would be justifiable to regard Peru as having gone back to unfortunate conditions of political unrest and anarchy. But until that happens, there is no reason why a democratic, albeit military, move to save the country from despotism should be mistaken for that "typical" Latin restlessness which one sees so much exploited in motion pictures and books of fiction.

A much more accurate interpretation is that if the Bolivian example is followed closely the change of administration will not upset Peru either politically or financially. The same can be said of Argentina.

* * *

If, instead of considering each particular case by itself, we wish to generalize and explain as a whole the widespread domestic restlessness in Latin America, which has resulted in military coups d'état in Bolivia, Peru and Argentina, and some disquiet in Cuba and Brazil, we must take into account two fundamental elements; one political and one economic.

The political factor may be characterized as the awakening of feeling in Latin America against dictatorial régimes, the reaction of public sentiment against the "strong man" policy which had grown so rapidly in the southern Continent since European leaders set the example in the Old World. The success of Mussolini in Italy, and the temporarily successful imitation of it by Primo de Rivera in Spain, awoke the ambitions of several Latin-American executives to stay indefinitely in power.

At first, public opinion seemed to favor this dictatorial trend, which was giving splendid results in two European nations of Latin origin. Later on, however, the Latin Americans were able to see that Fascist methods are an exclusively Italian phenomenon, and that there were reasons to doubt the real success of the de Rivera dictatorship in Mother Spain. The consequences of such change of opinion, intensified by the mistakes and abuses on the part of the "iron-handed" régimes in Latin America, can be observed in this general reaction against dictatorial forms of government, which is now producing its results.

Politically speaking, this can be described as the denunciation of dictatorial power in Latin America; perhaps, as her first step toward true democratic maturity.

* * *

The economic factor has played a most important part. It gave a concrete form to the political ideal, and really determined the time of action. It has precipitated events. Until economic crises appeared on the horizon, revolutionary ideas did not go beyond mere intellectual aspirations in Bolivia, Peru, and Argentina. But when the tin crisis seriously affected the financial situation of Bolivia, a country almost entirely dependent on its tin exports, the political problem reached its point of saturation, and made a change of administration imminent. In like manner, real revolutionary unrest was not seriously felt in Peru until the government finances began to fail seriously since the early days of this year. In Argentina internal discontent is also coincident with troublesome economic conditions.

On the other hand, in Venezuela, where financial conditions seem to be in good shape, and the oil revenues will permit the Government to cancel the entire foreign debt by the end of this year, the Gomez régime stands solidly, and there is no indication that the "strong man" who has been at Venezuela's helm for the last twenty-two years will be disturbed, or expelled from his retreat in Maracay.

In summing up, we may conclude that, instead of regarding this as just another novelistic chapter of Latin restlessness or selfish rivalry, the real interpretation of the present political inquietude in Latin America is that of a general reaction against dictatorial forms of government, precipitated by strong economic factors.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Earth Keeps Faith

MARK well the sun these early days of fall. The months allotted it are sped and you have a reckoning to make. Welcome indeed last March, when the frost had its warning and blooms appeared almost in a night from ground that had been blanketed with snow. But since then? Has the sun kept faith? How often here in the city it has baked the indoor world until the worker almost cried aloud for relief. And all the while it was reminding him that man was not meant to live all his life indoors, that if life is worth working to maintain, there must be time for play and rest. And even as it roasted us, it warmed the water in rivers and lakes for our enjoyment.

Now begins the farewell. Not sudden like the coming of the spring, that in a few weeks had burst into full green summer, but lingering with us. Tribe by tribe the birds take flight. The goldenrod blooms and yields to asters and to gentians for those who know their country. Pleasant warmth lasts through the daylight hours, but nights remind us to have the blankets ready.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Business Situation Better

THE President's prediction that the income-tax slash granted for 1930 can probably be made again for 1931, plus the surprisingly low unemployment figure shown by the census, throws considerable new light on the business situation. The unemployment figure of approximately 2,500,000 is an estimate, the official figures not yet being complete, but is regarded by the Census Bureau as probably accurate. The figure is not much higher than estimates for the prosperous years of 1927, 1928 and 1929 and is much less than the Democratic estimates put forward during the 1928 campaign.

But if the national income is such that the income-tax slash can be continued without putting the surplus in jeopardy, it is plain that pessimism is unwarranted and that conditions must actually be improving. The vastly increased tourist traffic of 1930 has already been commented on; additional evidence along the same line is now in hand in reports for commercial aircraft operation, which show an increase in passenger carrying of almost 100 per cent. The number of airports has increased by ninety-six since the first of the year. Orders for replacement of airplanes have taken a sudden spurt in the past few weeks, the Department of Commerce reports; aircraft factories were doing a slack business during the first half of the year.

So far as the drought situation is concerned, that may be regarded as well in hand, though distress is not over by any means. . . .

Further efforts of the Administration to aid business recovery are to be seen in the announcement that work on the inland waterways and on the Mississippi project is to be accelerated. The $35,000,000 appropriated, which ordinarily would be spread out over the whole year, will all be spent during the winter months, according to present plans.

The federal road-building projects also are to be pushed, especially in the drought states, and it is expected that many distressed farmers will be able to find employment in this way to help tide them over the winter.

Hanford MacNider, American Minister to Canada, has been instructed to take up with the new Canadian Government the subject of the St. Lawrence waterway and renew negotiations for joint action for its early construction.

All in all, business prospects are probably better than they are thought to be. If so, the energy and thought expended by President Hoover on the problem should receive due credit.—*Los Angeles Times.*

A Family Reaches an Understanding

A NOTABLE event has just taken place in international family circles. It is the signing of a treaty of amity by the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

They pledge themselves, when they have troubles in the future, to talk them over and settle them around a table. If troubles threaten from without the Scandinavian family circle, they agree to concerted action.

All of which is by way of serving notice on Russia, which has of late contributed some annoyances to the Scandinavian family, that that family will not only settle its own differences, but will stand firmly against any outsider who attempts to interfere.

So the long-discussed entente of Scandinavian countries becomes an accomplished fact.

Its basis seems to be the significant and well understood fact that it is better to talk things over around a table before trouble thin around a table after trouble, which no one can deny.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*